This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

NYPL RESEARCH LIBRARIES
3 3433 07136499 0

A

TOUR

IN

ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND,

IN 1785.

A

TOUR

IN

ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND,

IN 1785.

BY AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR G. G. J. AND J. ROBINSON,
PATER-NOSTER-ROW.

1788.

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY
383846B
ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS
R 1946 L

ITINERARY,

WITH THE PRINCIPAL

CONTENTS.

LONDON.

Miles		*Page*
58	OXFORD -	3
17	Woodſtock Blenheim *and back*	3
19	Chapel-Houſe	6
	Haythorp -	6
10	Shipſtone -	9
12	Marſtone	
5	Edge Hill	
15	Stratford -	10
10	Birmingham	11
7	Sutton -	20
9	Litchfield -	21
12	Burton -	24
12	Derby -	25
16	Matlock -	25
	AND	
8	Environs -	25—29
	Aſhbourn -	29
4	Dove-Dale -	30
12	Bakewell -	30
3	Chatſworth -	30
5	Stoney Middleton	32
12	Buxton -	33
9	Caſtle-ton Peake, &c. - -	34
5	Chapel-in-Frith	38

Miles		Page
20	Manchester	38—42
19	Worsley *and back*	42--44
25	Warrington	44
12	Prescot	45
8	Liverpool	45—47
20	Canal, Leeds	47
3	Ormskirk	47
19	Preston	49
11	Garstang	49
11	Lancaster	49
9	Hornby	50
10	Kirby Lonsdale	51
12	Kendal	51
9	Bownes	52
5	Hawkes-head	54
6	Coniſtone	54
5	Low-Wood	55
20	Bownes *and round the* Windermere Lake	53—56
16	Ditto, ditto	56—58
18	Keswick	58
10	Skeddaw	60
12	Barrowdale	61
15	Ulls-Water	64
5	Penrith	67
18	Carliſle	68

606 *in* ENGLAND.

SCOTLAND.

Miles		Page
18	ANNAN	70
18	Dumfries	71
21	Moffat	74
14	Elvanfoot	76
	Drumlanrig	77
	The Clyde, *the* Tweed, *and the* Annan	77
14	Douglaſs-Mill	78
14	Lanerk *and the* Falls *of the* Clyde	80---85
15	Hamilton	

Miles		*Page*
15	Hamilton	85---87
	Bothwell Caſtle	88
11	Glaſgow	90---99
7	Paiſley	95---98
	Cruickſtone Caſtle	100
15	Dumbarton	101
13	Luſs	
	Loch Lomond, *with the Southern Aſpect of the Highlands*	104---111
8	Tarbat	109
	Glencroe	112
14	Cairndow	113
10	Inverary *and* Loch Fine, *with a Plan for promoting the Fiſheries* - -	114—123
16	Dalmally, *with Loch-Awe* - -	124—127
12	Oban, *Bunawe, Loch-Etive, Furneſs-Company, Cruachan, Dunſtaffnage, Dunolly, and Appin* - - -	127—132
18	Glencoe, *King's Houſe, and Tyndrum*	133—135
24	Fort-William, *with the neighbouring Lakes*	135—144
14	Letter-Findlay, *with the adjacent Country*	144---145
14	Fort Auguſtus, *with the neighbouring Mountains, Rivers, and Lakes* - -	145---149
14	General's Hut *and Fall of Foyers* -	148
11	Inverneſs, *with its Environs, and the Soil, Climate, and Contour of the Country*	149---153

Miles *Page*

Culloden-Moor, *Cauder Caſtle, Fort George, and*

15 Nairne - - - 153

12 Elgin, *with* Forres, *and a remarkable Inundation* - - - 154---158

9 Fochabers, Gordon Caſtle, *and Strictures on the general Mode of planting Trees in Scotland* - - - 158---161

12 Cullen - - - 161

11 Bamff - - - 162

16 New-Deer - - - 164

16 Peterhead, *with the Caſtle of Slanes, and Boilers of Buchan* - - 164---167

16 Ellan, *with a Seat of the Earl of Aberdeen's* 167

16 Aberdeen - - - 167---172

15 Stonehaven, *with Dunotter Caſtle* - 172---173

10 Innerbervie - - - - 174

13 Montroſe - - 174---176

8 Brechin - - - - 176

12 Forfar, *with Marle-Lakes and Glamis Caſtle* 176---177

18 Cupar - - - 178

15 Perth, *with a Geographical Deſcription of the central and moſt celebrated Parts of Scotland* - - - 178---193

The Improvements *around in Agriculture and Manufactures, and the public Spirit of the Perthſhire Gentlemen and others,* - ib.

Miles *Page*

Scone *deſcribed, with the Circumſtance that rendered it a fit Place of Reſidence for the Scottiſh Kings* - - 191---193

Strathern, *the diſtinguiſhed Beauty and Fertility of that Valley* - - 193---200

20 Auchterarder, *the Seat of a Preſbytery famous for a Mixture of Popiſh Claims and Antinomian Doctrines—The Druidical Gloom that ſurrounds it* - - 201

The Vale, *with the Falls of the* Devon—*and the antient Caſtles of the Marquiſſes of Montroſe and Argyll* - 202---207

14 Dunblane——*the* Sheriff-muir, *Approach of the* Ochills *to the Grampians---Grazing, and Hints concerning it* - 202---209

5 Stirling - - - 210

Hiſtorical Account *of the Royal Palaces in Scotland* - - 210---213

Highlanders, *Character of, with various Anecdotes* - - 214---229

Feudal Syſtem *and* Ariſtocracy *in Scotland, the* Revolution, Darien, Union, *and Abolition of Heritable Juriſdictions* - 231---246

Bannockbburn, *Battle of* - 246---252

12 Carron, *and* Falkirk - 252---256

10 Linlithgow - - - 256

Miles		Page
18	Edinburgh, *its Situation, Caſtle, Origin of Edinburgh, and of Burghs in general, New Town, public Buildings, Hoſpitals, Character of the Lowland Scots in general, and the Edinburghers in particular, Progreſs of Commerce and Arts, the Univerſity of Edinburgh, Places of Amuſement, and the State of Religion* -	256---342
	Saliſbury Craggs *and* Arthur Seat, *with the View from thence* - -	290---294
	Leith, *the Sea Port of Edinburgh* -	294---298
	Advantages *of lowering in Scotland the Duties on Ale and Beer, and a Commutation Tax propoſed for this purpoſe* - -	304
	Murder *of Capt. Porteous, with the Fate of his Aſſaſſins* - -	336---341
12	Burnt-Iſland	
12	Edinburgh, *back to*	
14	Black Shiels -	
12	Lawder -	342---343
16	Sydenham -	
8	Kelſo -	
8	Coldſtream	

ENGLAND.

Miles		*Page*
	MILL-FIELD Plain, *with the Battle of Flouden* - -	344---351
16	Wollerhaugh	
18	Alnwick - -	352---354
	This Town, with the whole Coaſt from Newcaſtle to Berwick, admirally fitted for Woollen Manufactures - -	354
	Sundry Obſervations and Anecdotes concerning the antient Kingdom of Northumberland, during the Roman, Saxon, and Norman Æra - -	354---360
	A Liſt of Words, the ſame in the Norwegian and the Icelandic Languages, and in that of the Lowlands of Scotland, and the Northern Counties of England -	360---362
	Hints for rendering the Union between England and Scotland more and more complete, and for ſecuring the Liberty and Proſperity of both - -	363---367
16	Wollerhaugh	
18	Alnwick	
18	Morpeth	
15	Newcaſtle	
10	Shields	
15	Durham	

Miles		*Miles*	
15	Durham	15	Harbro'
18	Darlington	9	Lamport
18	North Allerton	8	Northampton
19	Eaſingwould	15	Newport Pagnel
13	York	9	Wooburne
9	Tadcaſter	10	Dunſtable
14	Leeds	8	St. Alban's
9	Wakefield	11	Barnet
12	Bank Top	12	London
12	Sheffield		
12	Cheſterfield	377	
12	Mansfield	606	
15	Nottingham	983	*in ENGLAND*
14	Loughbro'	769	*in SCOTLAND*
11	Leiceſter	1,752	*Miles*

DIRECTIONS TO THE BINDER.

The Prints to be placed thus:

1. *Ulls Water*, a Lake in Cumberland, - fronting page 65
2. *Stone Byers Lynn* on the *Clyde*, - - - 81
3. *Bothwell Caſtle*, - - - - 89
4. *Town and Caſtle* of *Inverary*, - - - 120
5. The *Caldron Lynn*, - - - 205
6. *Edinburgh Caſtle*, - - - - 257

A

TOUR

IN

ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

THERE is not one hour in the life of any man that is exactly the ſame with another, during the whole courſe of his exiſtence, from the cradle to the grave. New objects, circumſtances, and ſituations; new ideas, emotions, and paſſions, blended together, according to their different ſhades and order of ſucceſſion, and producing fancies, hopes, and fears, in endleſs variety, render human life the moſt variegated as well as the moſt fleeting ſcene with which we are at all acquainted in the whole circle of nature. As

the power of language is unable to arreſt and deſcribe the mixed emotions of the mind at the moment they paſs, ſo it is far leſs fitted to recall them at pleaſure. But if we cannot clothe in language, and mark down, the various ſentiments and feelings that occupy our minds in different times and ſituations, it is in our power, in ſome meaſure, to make up for this deficiency, by recording the objects that occaſioned them: and the diaries in which theſe are comprehended, afford, at leaſt to him who takes the trouble of making them, a very curious and intereſting ſubject of both entertainment and improvement. If the unvaried and unintereſting voids of life ſhould ſeem but little adapted to the compoſition of ſuch journals, travels and voyages not only furniſh materials for collections of this kind, but naturally induce men to make them. It was merely with a view to that ſpecies of amuſement which ariſes from the recollection of intereſting ſcenes, and the emotions which they excited at the time when they

paſſed

paſſed under obſervation, that the Writer of the following memorandums ever thought of committing them to paper. And it is in the importunity of friends, an apology that ought not by any means to be accounted the leſs weighty, that it is trite and common, (ſince nothing is more common than what is agreeable to truth and nature) that he takes ſhelter from any charge that may be made of vanity and ſelf-importance.

Accompanied by friends, whoſe ſocial ſympathy enlivened the impreſſions produced by the varying ſcenes through which we paſſed, I left Oxford, on the 17th of May, 1785. Oxford and Cambridge may be juſtly conſidered not only as venerable monuments of antient times, but as a kind of garriſons eſtabliſhed by public authority, for the preſervation of loyalty, literature, and religion. If our univerſities may be thought, in ſome reſpects, to check and retard the progreſs of knowledge, by means of fixed forms, laws, and cuſtoms, it is at leaſt equally certain, that

they are ſalutary bulwarks againſt the precipitate and deſolating ſpirit of innvovation. The reverence paid by our anceſtors to piety and to learning, ſtrikes us in Oxford as by a ſenſation, and ſhews how fit objects theſe are of eſteem and veneration to the common ſenſe of mankind. For different nations, and races of princes and kings, have concurred, in the courſe of many centuries, to pay homage to the ſhrines of ſaints and the ſeats of the muſes. It is not an eaſy matter to prevent or to ſhake off a reſpect for any noble or royal family, whoſe antient repreſentatives, the founders and benefactors of the different colleges and halls, are brought to remembrance by pictures, ſtatues, charters, and ſtately edifices. Theſe take faſt hold of the ductile mind of the ſtudents, and are aſſociated in their memory with many of the moſt pleaſing ideas that have ever occupied their minds. From impreſſions of this kind, a love of their early haunts and companions,

naturally

naturally aſſociated together in the imagination, is nouriſhed in the breaſts of the noble and generous youth, and alſo an attachment to their king and country. Take away theſe memorials of antiquity, thoſe noble and royal teſtimonies of reſpect to ſanctity of life, and proficiency in learning, remove every ſenſible object by which ſentiments of early friendſhip, loyalty, and patriotiſm are kindled and inflamed in young minds, and diſperſe our young noblemen and gentlemen in other countries for their education, or even in ſeparate little academies and ſchools in our own, and you weaken one of the great pillars, by which the conſtitution and ſpirit of England is ſupported and perpetuated.

The univerſities, therefore, and the practice which ſtill happily prevails, of educating in thoſe great and antient ſeminaries, the Britiſh youth of diſtinction, are of very great political importance: nor would all the conſequences that might accompany or flow from their ſubverſion, a matter which has of

late been talked of by certain political reformers and other *agitators*, be for the better.

As to letters, although every man may have a maſter in literature and in philoſophy, who is able to retain him, in the ſame manner that he can provide himſelf with a drawing or fencing maſter, yet we are not by any means to overlook the advantages ariſing from public libraries, a concourſe of learned men for guides and companions, and alſo the uſe to be made in great univerſities of the principle of emulation.

The venerable genius of Oxford, inſpiring ſuch reflections as theſe, ſeemed to hover around us, until we arrived at Chapel-houſe, a very good inn, where we dined. Viſit Haythorp, the reſidence of the Earl of Shrewſbury, a very good houſe, elegantly furniſhed, and pleaſantly ſituated. The ground around it is well laid out, but not very extenſive. The avenue to the houſe, which is upward of a mile long, is formed

of

of clumps of trees, incloſed by ſtone walls about five feet in heighth, which in England are called ſtone hedges, and in Scotland dykes. Theſe fences, if they do not beautify and warm any country ſo much as living hedge-rows, poſſeſs this advantage, that they may be quickly raiſed, and, by the power of money, almoſt in an inſtant. They do not harbour flocks of birds; they may be built where quickſets will not grow, and they take up but little of the ground, whereas a ditch and hedge take up a great deal. Indeed, in ſoils where ſtone walls are more eaſily raiſed than quickſet hedges, it may be readily ſuppoſed that land is of no great value. But this will, in many inſtances, be found a raſh concluſion. Every ſoil may be turned to great profit by ſkilful agriculture, provided only, that it be dry, as ſtony ground for the moſt part is, or may eaſily be made. Where the land is covered, as it is in many places, with looſe and detached ſtones, the induſtrious improver gains at

once a two-fold object: he clears the ground, and collects materials for building fences. It is obſerved that land, gained from overſpreading ſtones, is uncommonly fertile. This fact, which is well authenticated, is highly deſerving of the inveſtigation of chymiſts. I have alſo heard it affirmed, on this ſubject, that in ſome ſoils the land is the moſt fruitful in oats, barley, and other grain, where the expoſure is backward, that is, where it declines from the ſun.

The ſoil in the neighbourhood of Haythorp does not appear to be well calculated for producing large timber. It may, however, be excellently adapted to the production of other kinds of wood, both foreſt and fruit trees. It is common for men of large fortune to endeavour by all means, and at very great expence, to raiſe by a kind of forced culture, both exotic and domeſtic plants. And many adventurous farmers fight againſt nature, in attempting to raiſe wheat, or other valuable crops, in ſoils fitted only for oats or

rye,

rye, or at beſt, for peaſe, or a light kind of barley. To know the nature of the ſoil is the firſt thing requiſite in an improver of the ground: and it is by ſtudying this above all other things, that the man of fortune will beſt diſplay his good taſte, and the farmer increaſe his ſtock, and fill his barns.

May 18th. Leave Chapel-houſe, paſs through Long Compton, a very poor village, and dine at Shipſton. The country between and about thoſe places is open, cold, and ill cultivated; the ſoil is a clay, and there are no rivers. Here, it would ſeem, there is at once great need, and great encouragement for planting, which would give genial warmth to the atmoſphere, and, in the courſe of time, convert the various influences of the heavens into a nutritive, vegetable mould, which being mixed with the clay ſoil, could not fail to open and improve it. The trees produced would be of great value, as they would not only be of uſe for building, firing, and the fabrication of various utenſils neceſſary

both

both for the purpoſes of agriculture and domeſtic œconomy, but might alſo be launched by the Avon into the Severn, and ſo conveyed to ſundry harbours and docks for ſhipbuilding.

In this bleak tract, ill cultivated and thinly inhabited, it is not uncommon for the loweſt or labouring claſs of the people, who find little other employment in the depth of winter than that of threſhing out corn, to lie a-bed the greater part of the day as well as the whole night, in order to ſave fuel, and to ſpare their ſcanty proviſions.

Sleep at Stratford upon Avon. Some good houſes in this town, which is of conſiderable extent, but in general ill built, and very badly paved. The bridge here, laid acroſs the Avon, conſiſts of fourteen arches, but is very old. The town-hall is a handſome room, in which is a picture of Shakeſpeare, and another of Garrick, by Gainſborough. Shakeſpeare's monument in the church does but little credit to the artiſt.

May

May 19th. Leave Stratford, paſs through Henley, a long town; the houſes very indifferent. Dine at Oakeley Moor-houſe, a ſmall but neat inn. The ſoil here is much better than in the ſouthern parts of Warwickſhire; the country better cultivated, and tolerably well wooded. In the evening arrive at Birmingham; but this being unfortunately the time of their fair, we could not ſee any of the manufacturers at work. Viſit Clay's manufactory for making tea-boards, buttons, and other articles paſted together and dried. Viſit alſo Boulton's manufactory for plated articles of all ſorts of ſteel and iron-work. This town is very extenſive, and a great part of it elegantly built. It contains upwards of one hundred thouſand inhabitants; but the people are all diminutive in ſize, and ſickly in their appearance, from their ſedentary employment. In Birmingham there is one very elegant and ſpacious church, three chapels, and eight meeting-houſes for Diſſenters. This town is far from

from being diſtinguiſhed by zeal in religion. Dr. Prieſtly's latitudinarian principles are adopted by thoſe who conſider themſelves as philoſophers; but the great maſs of the people give themſelves very little concern about religious matters, ſeldom, if ever, going to church, and ſpending the Sundays in their ordinary working apparel, in low debauchery. What religion there is in Birmingham is to be found among the Diſſenters. It is well known that there are many coiners of falſe money in Birmingham, a circumſtance that is eaſily accounted for, from the nature of the buſineſs in which they have been accuſtomed to be employed. It may be added, that there is a great deal of trick and low cunning among the Birmingham manufacturers in general, though there are, no doubt, ſome exceptions, as well as profligacy of manners. This may be owing in part, to their want of early education; for the moment that the children are fit for any kind of labour, inſtead of being

ſent

ſent to ſchool, they are ſet to ſome ſort of work or other: but it is probably more owing to their being conſtantly aſſociated together both in their labouring and in their idle hours. It is remarkable, that ſociety corrupts the manners of the vulgar as much as it ſharpens their underſtanding.

About fifty years ago, there were only three principal or leading ſtreets in Birmingham, which at this day is ſo crouded, and at the ſame time ſo extenſive a town; a circumſtance which illuſtrates, in a very ſtriking manner, the rapid increaſe of our manufactures and trade in ſteel and iron. It is not above three years ſince pavements or foot-paths, formed of flag-ſtones upon the London plan, were firſt introduced in this place. The ladies of Birmingham at firſt conſidered theſe ſmooth pavements as very great grievances. They were not ſo convenient, they ſaid, as their old foot-paths, or eaſy to walk on. And this was the more remarkable, that the ſtreets, ſide-paths, and all, were not laid with

good

good paving, but with round hard ſtones about the ſize of large apples, and of courſe ſuch as appeared to ſtrangers to be very troubleſome to the walker, and even painful.

The manufacturers of Birmingham who are generally accounted rich, are ſuch as poſſeſs fortunes from five to fifteen thouſand pounds. A few are in poſſeſſion of much larger capitals: but in general, they may be ſaid to be in eaſy and flouriſhing circumſtances, rather than very rich or affluent. The number of carriages kept by private perſons has been doubled within theſe ten years: ſo alſo has that of the women of the town. Theſe different ſpecies of luxury ſeem to have advanced in proportions pretty nearly equal. The people of Birmingham have often tried to eſtabliſh a coffee-houſe; but found this impoſſible, even with the advantage of a ſubſcription. They generally reſort to ale-houſes and taverns. According to the ſize of the place, there ſhould be ſeveral coffee-houſes, taking our ſtandard in this matter,

from

from London. But the genius of Birmingham is not that of coffee-houſes; at leaſt, the coffee-houſes of this day: though it might be ſuitable enough to that of thoſe deſcribed in the Spectators and Tatlers. The labouring and poor people of Birmingham fare but hardly; their chief ſuſtenance being bread and cheeſe, and ale for which they pay five-pence the quart, though this meaſure is not ſo large as a quart porter-pot. There is a porter brewery at Birmingham, the liquor produced by which is equal in ſtrength to that brewed in London, but far inferior in flavour.

It is not above ſeventy years ſince there was any great variety of metal goods fabricated here. Coarſe locks and hinges, with common metal buttons and buckles, formed before that period, the whole amount of the Birmingham manufactures. But now, theſe coarſe articles are manufactured in Wolverhampton, Walſal, Dudley, and other ſmall towns near Birmingham. The fine and fa-

ſhionable

ſhionable goods are manufactured in the town of Birmingham itſelf. In the country round about are nailers and woodſcrew-makers, who work in their own cottages, and whoſe prices are ſo low, that they get but very little money by all their labour. The women and children, as well as the men, are employed in the manufacture of theſe articles. Sometimes the whole family will be occupied in one branch of buſineſs, which ſuits well enough, as the father of the family makes large nails, and the wife and children ſmaller ones, according to their ſtrength. This diviſion of labour in the ſame family, if ſtudied and practiſed in different kinds of Britiſh manufactures, might in this country, as in India, expedite buſineſs, and alſo improve the articles produced by it.

The induſtry of the people in thoſe parts is wonderful. They live here like the people of Spain and other hot countries, riſing at three or four o'clock in the morning, going

to

to reſt for a few hours at noon, and afterwards working till nine or ten o'clock at night.

It is exceedingly remarkable, and highly worthy of obſervation, that induſtry in manufactures in the diſtricts adjacent to Birmingham, is wholly confined to the barren parts of the country. This great town ſtands on the ſouth-eaſt extremity of a very barren region. On the north and weſt, but chiefly on the north-weſt, where the land is very poor, that is, on the road to Wolverhampton and Shrewſbury, the country is full of the moſt induſtrious manufacturers in the coarſe branches of buſineſs, both in detached houſes, and in villages and ſmall towns, for many miles: but on the other ſide, which is Warwick-ſhire, as you go from Birmingham towards Coventry, Stratford on Avon, and Worceſter, a circle including the points of eaſt and ſouth, and nearly that of weſt, where the ground is fertile and well cultivated, there is ſcarcely a manufacturer to be found of any kind, and

in iron and ſteel none at all; though you come by degrees into the countries where ſpinning and weaving is carried on, manufactures of a leſs laborious nature than thoſe of ſteel and iron. It might be thought at firſt ſight, that the difference in queſtion might be accounted for, from the ſingle circumſtance, that it is in the very centre of the barren region that the pits are found, which ſupply the manufacturers with the eſſential and encouraging article of coal. But the marked and ſudden contraſt between the barren and the fertile diſtricts, in reſpect of application and induſtry in manufactures, is not fully explained by this circumſtance alone, for within two miles of Birmingham, they are on the one hand all farmers, and for twelve miles on the other, they are all manufacturers.

The people of Birmingham, I ſpeak of the middling and ordinary claſs of manufacturers, retain in many things, as has been already obſerved in the inſtance of their attachment to taverns and other public houſes, the man-

manners of other times. They are expenſive in eating and drinking, and in clothes too. But they give themſelves no trouble about the ſtile or mode in which they live. Men who employ under them great numbers of workmen, and who ſpend from two to three hundred a year, live in their kitchens, which are kept remarkably clean however, in good order, and well furniſhed. This is by no means mentioned as a matter of either contempt or reproach, but the contrary. There is a natural and indeed neceſſary connection between induſtry and œconomy, as there is between both and the proſperity of a nation. From the introduction of luxury and the decay of manufactures, the United Provinces have begun to decline in wealth, population, and power. Indolence and pleaſure, the parents of idleneſs and corruption, have begun to ſap the foundations of a ſtate which was raiſed on induſtry, temperance, and frugality.

The navigable canal which communicates with the Trent and the Severn, terminates at

this town. By this canal Birmingham is ſupplied with almoſt every article that is wanted, and particularly with coals, which are dug out of pits about eight miles diſtant, and which, by this mode of conveyance, are rendered ſo cheap, as to be commonly ſold for ſix ſhillings and eight pence per hundred weight. The canal is about thirty feet wide. The boats are ſeventy feet long and five broad, and will carry twenty-five tons, (the draught of water being about four feet and an half) which the canal will admit of when it is quite full. This boat is towed by a ſingle horſe.

May 21ſt. Leave Birmingham, and paſs through Sutton, a very neat little town, ſituated on an eminence commanding a very pleaſant proſpect; the country around highly cultivated and tolerably well wooded; and vegetation much more forward than in the more ſoutherly parts through which we had paſſed. There is not perhaps any ſpot that can be fixed on more centrical than this to the kingdom of England, and at a greater diſtance from

from the ſea. Dine and ſpend the evening at Litchfield.

May 22d. Litchfield is a ſmall city, well built and pleaſantly ſituated. The cathedral is ſmall but very antient, and remarkable for its three ſpires, two of which are at the weſt end, and one nearly in the centre. There are no manufactures in this city: but it is the reſidence of ſome genteel families with middling independent fortunes. This was the birth-place of Dr. Samuel Johnſon, of whom ſo much has been ſaid, that it is but little that can remain for the curioſity of his greateſt admirers. I was informed of two ſingularities in this great genius, which, I think, have eſcaped the reſearches of all his biographers. There is a great iron ring fixed by a ſtaple in a ſtone in the centre of the market-place, which formerly ſerved as a neceſſary inſtrument in the ſavage diverſion of bull-baiting. When Johnſon happened, in his walks, (for he paid an annual viſit to Litchfield) to paſs by this ſpot, he would frequently, in the

midſt of thoſe reveries in which he ſeemed to be involved, ſtep aſide, and ſtooping down, lay hold of the ring and pull it about, as if he had been trying whether he was able to extricate it from the ſtone in which it was fixed. The other remarkable particular concerning Dr. Johnſon, which has not been mentioned by his numerous biographers, is, that he made it a point when he made his annual viſit to the place of his nativity, to call on every perſon in that city with whom he had the leaſt acquaintance; but that the inſtant he knocked at the door, he would without giving time for opening it, paſs on to another, where he would do the ſame thing: ſo that it frequently happened, that two or three ſervants would be running after the doctor, requeſting that he would return to their maſters or miſtreſſes houſes, who waited to receive him. The people of Litchfield were long, I avoid ſpeaking in the preſent time, ſtrongly tinctured with Jacobitiſm. When the Pretender, at the head of ſome Highland clans, had marched in 1745 into

into Lancaſhire, the inhabitants of Litchfield, it is ſaid, waited for his arrival there, in his progreſs to the capital, with impatience. The profound reverence that Johnſon entertained for monarchical principles, and hierarchical eſtabliſhments, was in perfect conformity, and perhaps originally derived from the genius that predominated in the place of his nativity.

A very ſingular club is held annually at Litchfield of females only. It conſiſts of an hundred members and upwards; and however extraordinary this meeting may appear, yet it ſeems to have been eſtabliſhed from the beſt of motives, for I have been informed that a conſiderable ſum of money is annually collected and diſtributed among the poor of the city. About a mile from Litchfield is Barrow-cope Hill, remarkable for being the burying-place of three Saxon kings who were ſlain in battle.

May 23d. Leave Litchfield, and dine at Burton upon Trent, which we croſs about ſeven

miles from that city at Wichnor-bridge, and a mile further, croſs the navigable canal which goes to Derby. Ride by the ſide of this canal, about two miles, to the place where it is carried over the river Dove, upon twelve arches. To one who had never before ſeen one river carried acroſs another, this appearance naturally ſeemed extraordinary; but on examining the means, or mechaniſm on which it depended, wonder at the effect was loſt in the contemplation of the cauſe.

Burton is a pleaſant well-built town: the church a very neat one. A large cotton-mill is erected here, worked by underſhot wheels: we were not permitted to ſee the inſide of it. There is a very good bridge at Burton, of very great length. The country between this town and Derby is highly cultivated, well inhabited, and tolerably clothed with wood, though the timber is not large. All this country is remarkably full of thorn-hedges. The town of Derby is much larger than Litchfield, is adorned with many very hand-

handſome houſes, and in general well built. It is waſhed on one ſide by the river Derwent, on which is a very large ſilk-mill, I believe, the firſt which was built in this country. It is wrought by one wheel, of twenty-four feet diameter, which gives action to one hundred thouſand movements. This mill we were permitted to examine. Near this complicated machine is the manufactory for china; the elegance, as well as expence of which is well known.

May 24th. Dine at Derby. Ride to Matlock-bath in the afternoon. About three miles from Derby, the face of the country changes all of a ſudden, from a fine fertile vale, well wooded and inhabited, which you leave behind you, to high hills, to the north, which are clothed to their very ſummits with excellent graſs. The incloſures here are formed entirely of ſtone, with which the ſoil abounds, though it is by no means unfertile. At Crumford, about a mile from Matlock, the road is cut through a rock, juſt wide enough

enough for a carriage to paſs. As ſoon as you get through this, the view which preſents itſelf is highly curious and romantic. Immediately below runs the river Derwent, bounded on each ſide by high and rugged rocks, in ſome places perpendicular, in others covered with wood. The ride to Matlock from this paſs, and all the dale, is equally wild and romantic. We took up our quarters at the Old Bath, which is kept by Mr. Maſon, where we found good accommodation. Our landlord behaved with great civility, and was at great pains to ſhew us the country all around; but I ſaw no ſpot, in this variegated region, which delighted me ſo much, or which appeared ſo great an object of curioſity, as the Vale of Matlock itſelf. On the hill, towards the north-weſt of the village, are many mines which produce lead, and alſo ſome copper and antimony. Some of the ſhafts are dug to the amazing depth of one hundred and twenty fathom, each of them being wrought, for the moſt

part,

part, by no more than two men, whoſe profits and advantages are conſiderable, when they are fortunate enough to hit on a good vein; and, being admitted as co-partners with the proprietors, they are encouraged to continue their reſearches until they find one. During the time of their ſearching the ground, for a courſe of metal, they receive only one ſhilling a day. Great advantages are granted to thoſe adventurers, as they are allowed by law to try for one wherever they chooſe, on any man's eſtate, gardens only excepted. And, if they are not ſucceſsful, the only redreſs the proprietor of the land can have, is the power of compelling the miners to fill up the ſhaft again. This is a great inconveniency to the gentlemen reſiding in that part of the country. The method of making thoſe ſhafts, which are not above three feet wide, is, to put diagonal pieces of wood into the ſides. Theſe ſupport the earth where it is looſe, and at the ſame time afford ſteps to go down by, as they ſeldom make

make uſe of any rope or chain. This buſineſs of mining affords many advantages, and prompts to the ſtudy of natural hiſtory. The nature and the arrangement of the mineral ſtrata, in the mines of Cornwall and Devonſhire, ſuggeſted their leading ideas to Woodward in his Theory of the Earth, and to Mr. Hutchinſon, who attempted to frame a ſyſtem of natural philoſophy, agreeably to the writings of Moſes. If academies for obſervation and experiments were eſtabliſhed in the mining countries, philoſophy might be advanced thereby with greater rapidity than has yet diſtinguiſhed her progreſſive courſe. Lord Bacon juſtly obſerves, that if the kings of Egypt had beſtowed as great pains and expence in digging holes into the bowels of the earth, as they did in raiſing thoſe ſtupendous moles called pyramids, on its ſurface, they would have rendered greater ſervice to mankind, and acquired to themſelves juſter and more laſting fame. Such pits being dug to their hands by private adventurers, it would be

an

an honour to princes, as well as an acquiſition to the general ſtores of knowledge, to appoint men of ſcience to make obſervations on the different ſubſtances brought to light by the perſevering and penetrating induſtry of miners, in different parts of the world.

At Crumford are two very large cotton mills, the property of Mr. Arkwright, which he was ſo obliging as to allow us to ſee. To attempt a deſcription of a piece of mechaniſm ſo curious and complicated, would be vain. I can only ſay, that the whole proceſs of cleaning, carding, combing, twiſting and compleating the yarn for the loom, ſeems to be done almoſt without human aid. The different machines are prepared for working chiefly by children, of whom Mr. Arkwright employs at this place about one thouſand.

27th May. Leave Matlock, and go to Aſhbourn by Wirkſworth. The road is good, but the country very hilly and dreary. From Aſhbourn we proceed to viſit Dove-Dale, which is about two miles long. Through this

this dale runs the river Dove; and on each ſide of it, are many high and barren rocks, which, to a man who has never viewed the rugged face of nature, would appear tremendous. I cannot ſay that they had any ſuch effect on me. From this dale we went to Bakewell, a very poor ill-built town. The little river Wye runs through Bakewell, and about two miles below, glides through a beautiful meadow, where there is a very old houſe, called Haddow-Hall. Near this town is another very large cotton mill, belonging to Mr. Arkwright's ſon, apparently as large as that at Crumford.

Saturday 28th May. Leave Bakewell, and go to the Duke of Devonſhire's at Chatſworth. This place, from its ſituation, ſeems calculated for a reſidence of only a few months in the year. The country, about two miles round the houſe, is well wooded, and by great pains and induſtry, highly cultivated. But all the diſtant hills within view of the houſe, wear a dreary and diſmal aſpect.

The

The garden or pleaſure ground, is confined, and laid out with very little taſte: for tho' there be a command of water from a ſpring on the hill behind the houſe, a fountain and caſcade is exhibited, which, in the midſt of ſummer, muſt indeed have a pleaſant appearance; but the ſteps over which the water runs being artificial, after having ſeen it once, you ceaſe to admire it. The houſe is built of a dark yellow ſtone, and the weſt front of it is very elegant. A pretty large quadrangle is formed in the centre, which makes the rooms dull and gloomy. Some of the apartments are ſpacious and lofty, but ill-furniſhed, and without any hiſtorical picture that is worthy of notice. The river Derwent, which runs through the park, has a pleaſing effect, and a bridge, thrown over it, which leads to the houſe, does great credit to the architect. It conſiſts of three arches, which are truly elegant. Though this houſe and the garden be ſituated in a low vale, yet the gardener told us, that it is impoſſible to

ripen

ripen fruit here, without hot walls. The chapel is very ſpacious, as well as elegant. Some of the trees are nine feet in circumference; but theſe are chiefly firs, and have been long planted.

Dine at Stoney Middleton, a very poor village, and ride afterwards to Buxton through Middleton-Dale, which very much reſembles Dove-Dale, except that it is not watered, like that valley, by any river. Having paſſed through this dale, we aſcended a very high hill, which commands a moſt extenſive though barren and ſullen proſpect: not a tree to be ſeen, and the tops of the hills bare rocks, although the ſides of theſe towards their baſes, and the ſmall vallies between, are covered with very good verdure. The incloſures in this dreary tract are very ſmall, formed of ſtones piled up into walls, to clear the land, and to ſcreen the cattle. And ſuch as this is the whole country around Buxton. This place, from the efficacy of its waters, has grown into a large

ſtraggling

ſtraggling village. The houſes are chiefly, indeed I may ſay ſolely, built for the accommodation of invalids. The Duke of Devonſhire has lately built ſome elegant houſes in form of a creſcent, which has a very pretty appearance. This building, I was told, would coſt the Duke about 50,000l. But I ſhould imagine, he will never get tenants for all thoſe houſes, as I can ſcarcely ſuppoſe it poſſible, that any perſon would reſide at Buxton but from neceſſity; to receive benefit from the water, which, in all rheumatic caſes, is certainly very efficacious. The bath is about the 82d degree of heat, and very pleaſant to the feeling of every perſon that enters it. Near Buxton there is an hill, in the bowels of which ſeveral hundred people find daily employment.

Monday, 30th May. Leave Buxton, and go to Caſtletown, a poor ſmall town, inhabited chiefly by miners. Near to this place is the celebrated cavern called the Devil's A—ſe, the mouth of which is really tremendous, be-

ing fourteen yards in heighth and depth, and ten yards wide. After having advanced to the end of the mouth, you are conducted through a ſmall door, which leads you into the cavern. At 450 yards from the entrance you come to the firſt water, the roof of the rock gradually ſloping till it comes within about two feet of the ſurface of the ſtream which paſſes through the cavern. This water is to be croſſed by lying down flat, in a ſmall boat, on ſome ſtraw. The boat is puſhed forward by the guide, until you get through this narrow and low place, which is about four yards long. After landing on the other ſide, you come to a cavern ſeventy yards wide and forty yards high, in the top of which are ſeveral large openings; though the candles were not ſufficient to enable us to ſee their full extent. Having croſſed the water a ſecond time, on the guide's back, you come to a cavern called Roger Rain's houſe, becauſe from its roof there is a continual dropping of water. At this place you are

enter-

entertained by a company of ſingers, who have taken another path, and aſcended to a place called the Chancel, about thirty feet higher than the place on which you ſtand; where, with lights in their hands, they ſing various ſongs. The effect of the whole is very ſtriking. The water is, in all, croſſed ſeven times; but you can ſtep over it, except at the two firſt places. At one place, the ſtream is loſt in a quick-ſand, but emerges again at a great diſtance, without the cavern. The whole extent of this extraordinary ſubterraneous place, as meaſured by Sir Joſeph Banks, is 617 yards, and at the furtheſt end, is upwards of 200 yards from the ſurface of the earth. At this ſpot the rock comes down, and cloſes with the water, ſo as to preclude all farther paſſage: but, as there was reaſon to believe, from a ſound that was conſtantly heard, that there was a cavern beyond this boundary, a gentleman, about four years ago, was determined to try if he could not dive under the rock, and riſe in the

cavern, on the other ſide. With this deſperate reſolution he plunged in with his feet foremoſt; but, as was expected, ſtruck his head againſt a rock. In this ſtate he remained a conſiderable time, till at laſt he was dragged out by the hair of the head. About the middle of the old cavern, the man who ſhews this place, has found out another paſſage, in a different direction, which he calls the New Cavern. Into this we went, with difficulty, about an hundred yards; but the ſtones were ſo looſe under our feet, and the roof of the cavern, in ſeveral places, ſo low, that we did not chooſe to take the trouble of going farther, though the guide ſays, that its extent is near 200 yards. This man is ſo eager in purſuit of new wonders in this cave, that I ſhould not be in the leaſt ſurpriſed to hear of his being buried or drowned in it; for in winter, the whole of this ſubterraneous place is ſometimes full of water, as clearly appears from a great quantity of mud and ſand which ſtick to the rocks on all ſides. It is indeed the paſſage of the

the water that has evidently been the cauſe of this natural curioſity. This has waſhed away, in the courſe of time, the mud and ſand which filled the cavities of the rocks, and thus ſcooped thoſe vacant ſpaces which form the caverns.

If this tremendous cave were properly lighted up, and muſic placed in different parts, with the witches in Macbeth and their cauldron, and other infernal agents and machines, ſuch as are introduced on the ſtage, a more wonderful effect might thereby be produced, than has ever reſulted from any mimick or natural ſcene.

Above the mouth of this cavern is the ruin of a very old caſtle.

On the ſouth ſide of Caſtletown ſtands Man-torr, a very high hill, one ſide of which appears to be mouldering faſt away. On the top of this hill are the remains of a Roman encampment, and near its baſe is a coal mine. The coals are conveyed in boats, under ground, near a mile, to the bottom of an

hill, and then put into carts. Each of thoſe boats carries about a ton. From Caſtletown proceed to Chapel-in-Frith, a ſmall neat town: ſleep at the George Inn, where there is moſt excellent accommodation.

Tueſday, 31ſt May. Leave Chapel-in-Frith, and ride through Whaley and Stockport, to Mancheſter. After aſcending the hill above Whaley, the face of the country aſſumes a new and more pleaſing aſpect, being changed from rugged rocks and lofty mountains, to fertile vales and beautiful woods. The whole country, for a great many miles round Mancheſter, is exceedingly well cultivated, and fertile. This town is old, and of large extent; and in the ſkirts of it, you are ſtruck with the appearance of many elegant houſes. But, on the whole, it is not ſo large, or ſo well built as Birmingham. The road from Stockport to Mancheſter, a ſtretch of nine miles, is paved.

Wedneſday, 1ſt June---*Mancheſter*. Notwithſtanding what I have ſaid of the town

of

of Manchester, the industry in the manufactures carried on here and in the neighbourhood, cannot fail to excite the most agreeable emotions in the minds of all Britons. And, if it be inferior to Birmingham in respect of extent, and of building, it is superior to it in point of police or internal regulation, and also in the stile or mode of living. The population of this great town is not less than 75,000. There are not so many people of middling fortunes as in Birmingham, but there are more persons who have great fortunes: a circumstance which is to be accounted for, from the nature of the Manchester manufactures, which cannot be so well carried on as those of Birmingham, by tradesmen of small capitals. The manufacturers of Manchester live like men of fortune, which indeed they are.

The greatest part of the people are engaged in some useful art, but principally in finishing the goods that are manufactured in the neighbourhood. The mills, which I have

before mentioned, prepare the cotton for the weavers, and Mancheſter completes the work. From hence the goods are carried to every part of the world; the conveyance of theſe being greatly facilitated by the communication which the canals afford with the ſea, on either ſide of the iſland.

Mancheſter is the beſt regulated town in England, though, like Birmingham, it is not governed by magiſtrates of its own, or a town-council, but by the gentlemen of the town, who are at great pains to eſtabliſh order and good manners among the lower people, by good regulations. The people, again, being moſtly weavers, and conſequently, orderly and domeſtic, are very tractable, and ſuſceptible of good government. The work-houſe here pays better, I believe, than any in England. The poor inhabitants earn, on an average, four pence a day, though in many others they ſcarcely gain a farthing.

The ſtreets are paraded every Sunday, during the time of divine ſervice, by conſtables, who

who take all ſtraggling perſons into cuſtody. Diſorderly houſes are ſearched once in every eight or ten days, about nine or ten o'clock in the evening, care being taken not to let it be known when the ſearch is to be made. And, as all this is done not by trading juſtices, and other fellows in office, but by gentlemen, it anſwers the purpoſe of preſerving order, without buſtle, expence, or oppreſſion.

The ſpirit of enterprize is extended, in Mancheſter, from manufactures and commerce to mechanical invention, and from thence to philoſophy in general. They have, in this exemplary community, a philoſophical ſociety, who purſue literature and ſcience with all the ardour that is natural to new eſtabliſhments; and alſo a muſic room, and regular concerts, ornaments of which no other manufacturing town in England can boaſt. When the manufacturers of this kingdom were in danger of ſuffering by the Iriſh propoſitions, the town of Mancheſter took the lead in oppoſing them, and contri-

buted

buted twice as much as all the kingdom beſides, to the ſupport of the manufacturers who eſpouſed their cauſe. It is remarkable, that in this elegant and well regulated town, the inns are the moſt inconvenient, incommodious, and in all reſpects the worſt that can be well imagined. The hotel is indeed better, though not by any means very good: nor will it at all ſerve the purpoſe of travellers who ſtop on their journey only for a ſhort time. The women of Mancheſter, and indeed of all Lancaſhire, are eſteemed handſome, and in this reſpect, the title of witches may be beſtowed on them without great impropriety.

Thurſday, the 2d of June. Go to Worſley in the Duke of Bridgewater's paſſage-boat, by his canal, which has been of ſo great ſervice to Mancheſter, and all the adjacent country: the diſtance ten miles. At Worſley is the mouth of the funnel which leads to the Duke's coal mines. This funnel, which is five feet high, and ſix feet broad,

goes

goes two miles under ground. At one thouſand yards from the entrance, a ſhaft is dug to clear the mine from foul air. Several of thoſe ſhafts are dug at various diſtances, for the ſame purpoſe. This mode of giving vent to the foul air, has been found neceſſary, as many fatal accidents have happened from the damp air, and ſometimes exploſions which have deſtroyed many of the people who wrought in thoſe mines. I could have wiſhed to enter this ſubterraneous paſſage myſelf, but was told that there were no people at work, and that the air was ſo foul, that it would be too dangerous. The boats which go through this ſubterraneous navigation, are of two ſizes: the ſmalleſt, two and an half feet wide, and twenty feet long; the largeſt, five feet broad, and fifty feet long, carrying about twenty-five tons of coal. The miners receive from twenty pence to three ſhillings a day, according to the quantity of coals they dig, and they work only eight hours. I am told that 250 tons of

coals

coals are brought out in a day; and that above 300 men are conſtantly employed in this buſineſs. After the coals come through this ſubterraneous paſſage, they are carried to Mancheſter and other towns, in the ſame boats. Sometimes they are put into larger ones, and conveyed to all parts of the country; to Warrington, to Runcorn, and, by the Merſey to Liverpool.

Return to Mancheſter by the canal, in the ſame boat, which carries at leaſt ſixty paſſengers, and is perfectly commodious and convenient, having two cabbins in it, for the accommodation of different claſſes of people; and it is ſo well regulated by the Duke, that no improper company can go in it, as he has given orders to the boat-maſter to return them their money, and to ſet them on ſhore, provided any of the paſſengers are guilty of improper conduct.

Friday, the 3d of June. Leave Mancheſter, and go by the Duke of Bridgewater's canal twenty-five miles, to Warrington.

This

This canal is very wide, and capable of conveying boats of five feet draught of water. Theſe boats are about ſixty feet long, and ten feet broad. Sleep at Warrington, a large and well built town. The principal manufacture carried on here, is that of canvaſs. The original maker of croſs-bows firſt reſided in this town, and the ſame buſineſs is ſtill carried on by ſome of his family.

Saturday, the 4th of June. Leave Warrington, and go to *Liverpool*, through Preſcott, a neat little town, commanding a beautiful view of a very rich and well cultivated country. This proſpect is bounded on the ſouth-weſt by the Welch mountains, which appear very high and rugged. Liverpool is a town well known for its maritime enterprize and extenſive commerce. The old part of the town is ill built, and the ſtreets rather narrow. Great additions have been lately made to it, and many elegant houſes

are

are erected in its neighbourhood. Here are fourteen building yards, and three of the moſt commodious and complete baſons for receiving ſhips I ever ſaw. Theſe baſons are capable of holding near 400 veſſels, from 500 tons downwards; and can, if neceſſary, receive any ſhip, as there is twenty feet water at the dock gates. Here are alſo two dry baſons at low water, by which the ſhips enter through the river, and go into the inner baſons, where they are conſtantly kept a-float, and can be completely laden, and go to ſea without anchoring in the river. Theſe baſons are ſurrounded with excellent ware-houſes, and ſpacious keys for landing the goods. In ſhort, I will venture to aſſert, that Liverpool is the moſt complete commercial ſea-port in Great Britain. All the works juſt mentioned have been completed by the Corporation, who are very rich; and, I make no doubt, conſidering its extenſive commerce, but they have an ample intereſt

for

for the money they have ſo laudably expended.

The Duke of Bridgewater has a dock and ware-houſe here, where the veſſels which come through his canal are repaired. In Liverpool there are five churches, and about 70,000 inhabitants. The Duke of Richmond has erected a fort at the weſt end of the town, which appears to be an uſeleſs profuſion of the public money; for the entrance into the river is ſo intricate, that it is almoſt impoſſible for the enemy to annoy the town. On the eaſt ſide of Liverpool is a terrace, commanding a delightful view of the town, the river, and all the neighbouring country. This place is called the Mount, where there is a very good inn.

Monday, the 6th of June. Leave Liverpool, and go to *Ormſkirk*, by the Wigan canal, a diſtance about twenty-five miles. Several boats are kept on this canal for the convenience of paſſengers, but they are by

no

no means ſo well regulated as the boats on the Duke's canal; for we were witneſſes of much diſorder, and very improper conduct, which muſt make thoſe vehicles very unpleaſant to females. This canal muſt have been made at much leſs expence than the Duke's, as the country through which it paſſes is very level, and not interſected by any conſiderable rivers. The bridges are made of wood, and turn on a centre, by means of a circular iron, and iron wheels. Theſe bridges are conſtantly out of repair, and are attended with conſiderable expence. The Wigan canal was intended to have been carried to Leeds; and accordingly, the country was ſurveyed, and the level traced for this purpoſe. But an hill, near Whatley, I am told, is an inſurmountable obſtacle to the accompliſhment of this project. This canal, I have been informed, does not, at preſent, return upwards of two per cent. to the proprietors. The chief article that is carried on it, is coals.

From

From Ormſkirk go in a poſt chaiſe to Preſton: the country between which places is low and ſandy. This tract affords not any ſtriking proſpect; but it is well cultivated, and appears to be good grazing ground. Preſton is a very old town, ſituated on an eminence, commanding a pleaſing proſpect all around it, but more particularly from that point from whence you view the ſeat of Sir Harry Houghton, on the banks of the river Ribble, which winds prettily round the eminence on which it is ſituated, and the diſtant hills in the weſt craven of Yorkſhire bound the view.

Tueſday, the 7th of June. Leave Preſton, and go on to Garſtang. The road between theſe places is exceedingly good; the country well cultivated; much paſture land, but little corn; and no timber, all the trees being cut off by the weſterly winds. Dine at Lancaſter, an old and ill built town, and the ſtreets very narrow. The caſtle, which is ſituated on an eminence that commands the

town, was built by Agricola; and, though it bears all the marks of antiquity, yet ſeems to be in a perfect ſtate. This is now the county jail, which we viſited, and were happy to find the priſoners well lodged, and kept clean. Lancaſter has been a place of conſiderable trade, but ſeems now on the decline. The view from the caſtle is very extenſive, but by no means pleaſant.

Wedneſday, the 8th of June. Sleep at Hornby. About three miles from Lancaſter, enter the vale of Lonſdale, which is very beautiful. On the right is a barren ridge of mountains: in the middle runs the river Loon, through rich and fertile meadows; and on the left the hills are covered with hanging wood; the whole forming a moſt delightful and charming view. The village of Hornby is ſmall, and the houſes are very indifferent. Near the town is a very old caſtle, belonging to Mr. Charteris, from whence there is a moſt beautiful proſpect of three rivers, the vale, and diſtant barren mountains.

The

The caſtle is now uninhabited, and falling to ruin. Leave Hornby, and ride by the ſide of the river Loon, to Kirby-Lonſdale, the moſt pictureſque, perhaps, and delightful ride in Britain. Kirby-Lonſdale is a neat, well built little town, ſituated on an eminence; and the river Loon runs cloſe beneath it, through a rich and well cultivatd vale. The adjacent and lower hills are finely covered with wood; and behind theſe, high and craggy mountains are preſented to our view, deſtitute of trees, and of every kind of vegetation or verdure. The contraſt between the bold and barren rocks, on the one hand, and the verdant woods and luxuriant vale, on the other, heightens the rude majeſty of the former, improves the ſwelling ſoftneſs, and the richneſs of the latter, and on the whole, forms the moſt delightful view I ever beheld.

Thurſday, June 9th. From Kirby-Lonſdale proceed to Kendal, ſituated on the river Ken, a town of conſiderable extent and of great

antiquity. A great number of people are employed here in the manufactures of cotton and woollen cloths, a great part of which is carried to Liverpool, from whence it is exported to the Weſt Indies and to Guinea. This town abounds with tanners.

To the north-eaſt of Kendal, on an high eminence, which, in the ſouthern and eaſtern parts of England, would be called an hill, are the ruins of a very old caſtle, with a deep ditch around it, of a circular form, and very ſpacious within; its diameter being near 150 yards. Three bridges are built over the river. The low land in the neighbourhood of Kendal is fertile, but it is ſurrounded by barren mountains and craggy rocks

Leave Kendal, and paſs through a country, than which one more barren, hilly, and dreary, cannot be imagined. Ride to Bowneſs. About a mile from this place we diſmount from our horſes, and aſcend an hill covered with rude and craggy rocks, which com-

commands a view that exceeds all deſcription. From this point is ſeen the greater part of the Windermere Lake, and ten iſlands. On the largeſt of theſe there is an houſe, built in a circular form, at preſent belonging to a Mr. Chriſtian, who purchaſed both iſland and houſe for 1,700l. This iſland is not only beautiful in itſelf, from a variety of grounds, and clumps of trees, but it is ſo happily ſituated as to command a view of many of the enchanting objects on this lake. The other iſlands are much ſmaller than this, but have a charming effect from being richly adorned with wood. The margin of this lake is ſurrounded with rich meadows, fertile hills, and beautiful woods, with perpendicular precipices, and old yews and hollies growing out of the fiſſures of the craggy rocks; all of them ſo curiouſly mixed and interſperſed, and reflecting their images ſo accurately and ſo clearly in the tranſparent expanſe below, that it would be difficult to conceive how nature herſelf could form a more captivating ſcene.

From different points of view, thoſe natural beauties ſhew themſelves in different ſhapes. Some of the ableſt pens have been employed, and the imagination of the poet has been racked, to give a deſcription of this beautiful diſplay of nature; but language is unable to convey the emotions that this ſcene excites, even with the aid of the moſt faithful pencil. Therefore, whoever wiſhes to have a juſt conception of Windermere Lake, and its ſurrounding beauties, muſt view them on the ſpot.

Friday, June 10th. Croſs the ferry from Bowneſs, and walk to Hawks-head, about four miles diſtant. This village is ſituated at the upper end of Eſtwait-Water, which is about two miles in length, and half a mile broad, ſurrounded with fine woods and fertile meadows. At the upper end of this piece of water is a good houſe, called Belmount, commanding a view of the whole. In the afternoon we went to the head of Coniſton Lake, but a thick fog coming on ſud-

ſuddenly, we were deprived of the pleaſure of ſeeing it, and obliged to return to Bowneſs by Ambleſide and Low-wood Inn: but the ſame fog which prevented us from ſeeing Coniſton Lake, hindered us alſo from ſeeing the adjacent country.

Saturday, June 11th. Leave Bowneſs, and ride to the ſouth end of Windermere. The road is exceedingly good, and carried within a quarter of a mile of the lake, from one end to the other, ſometimes through delightful woods, where, for a ſhort time, the water and ſurrounding hills are hid from your view; but the water and oppoſite ſhore now and then appearing, as you advance, through the trees. Sometimes you ride over fertile and beautiful vales, and frequently under high mountains, whoſe cliffs hang over the road. There is not any part of this ride, which is continued for fourteen miles, that is not highly pictureſque, and fitted to afford the moſt ſoothing ideas and exquiſite gratification.

Return by Bowneſs, and go to Low-wood Inn to dinner. This inn is ſituated about two miles from the north end of the lake, cloſe upon its banks, and commands a proſpect of all the upper part of the lake, and as far down as Windermere Iſland, with ſeveral of the ſmaller iſlands around it. But from this point they are ſhut in with the ſurrounding head-lands, and loſe their inſular appearance, by which the beauty of the proſpect is conſiderably diminiſhed.

Sunday, June 12th. Having met with a diſappointment in our attempt to ſee Coniſton Lake on Friday, and being determined to have a view of all the beauties which this extraordinary country affords, we ride to Coniſton in the morning, which is at a diſtance, from Low-wood Inn, of nine miles. The road is not very good, but the ſurrounding ſcenery is ſo intereſting, that we had but little time to look down. After riding about ſeven miles, we got to the top of an hill, from whence Coniſton Lake is

to

to be ſeen in its full extent. It is a beautiful ſheet of water, ſurrounded by rich meadows. The lower parts of the adjacent mountains are well covered with wood. There is, however, by no means ſuch variety in the ſcenery here as in Windermere. The hills aſſume a more regular appearance in their ſummits, and reach, in general, to the water's edge in a more gentle deſcent. The want of iſlands, too, is a great deficiency. Coniſton Lake ſhould be ſeen before Windermere, as it certainly has great beauties, though by a compariſon with Windermere, they are conſiderably leſſened. The north end of Coniſton Lake is very bold and ſtriking; and here we admire the ſituation of Coniſton-Hall, on an eminence, and ſurrounded with fine hanging woods, with rich paſture land below, reaching to the edge of the lake. Behind and above the hall, ſeveral mountains riſe with tremendous majeſty, craggy, bleak, and barren; from the boſom of one of which a cataract iſſues, which, in

wet

wet weather, muſt add conſiderably to the grandeur of the ſcene.

Return to Low-wood to dinner, and in the evening walk to the upper end of Windermere. About two miles up in this romantic vale, is a houſe belonging to Sir Michael Le Fleming, called Rydal-Hall. In this vale runs the river Rothay, winding through beautiful woods and verdant meadows, till it falls into the lake. On each ſide of the river are ſtupendous, black, and barren rocks. Cloſe by Rydal houſe is a water-fall, where Sir Michael Le Fleming has built a ſmall houſe, in a moſt ſequeſtered and convenient ſpot for enjoying it. The fall is indeed nothing extraordinary, as it does not exceed twelve feet: but the noiſe of the water, and the dark ſhade of the trees around, form a gloomy ſcene, which fills the mind with a pleaſing melancholy.

Monday, June 13th. Leave Low-wood Inn, and ride through Ambleſide to Keſwick, a ſmall village, at the head of Windermere Water.

Water. Paſs by Sir Michael Le Fleming's ſeat; and, at the diſtance of a quarter of a mile, enjoy a charming view of Rydal-Water, in which are ſeveral beautiful iſlands! A little further on is Rydal-Paſs, from which you look down upon a ſmall lake, called Graſsmere, in a moſt fertile vale, ſurrounded by mountains. A few miles from hence is Thirlmere, or Thirl-Water, a delightful lake, extending through a vale about four miles long. Near the middle of this lake, a promontory extends from each ſide, and confines the water to the ſize of a ſmall river, over which is a ruſtick bridge. Aſcend an high hill, from whence there is a moſt tremendous view of a deep and diſmal glen, through which we paſſed, and aſcended another mountain, where the eye is delighted with the enchanting view of Keſwick-Vale, the noble lake of Derwent-Water, and part of Baſſenthwaite. This vale in circumference includes about twenty miles, and the land is exceedingly fertile.

Dine

Dine at Keſwick, a neat little town, ſituated at the north end of the lake. The afternoon was ſpent in rowing about upon this beautiful ſheet of water, which is three miles long, and one and an half wide. Four iſlands, called Pocklington's, Lord's, St. Herbert's, and Rapſholm, add greatly to the beauty of this water. Some are covered with verdant turf; others are planted with various trees. On Pocklington's Iſland is an elegant modern-built houſe, the ground about which is laid out with much taſte. After having viewed the magnificent proſpects around this lake, from different ſtations, the rugged and perpendicular rocks of Barrow-dale, and the verdant boſom of Skiddaw, return to our inn at Keſwick, and

On Tueſday the 14th, ride to the top of Skiddaw, which I believe is computed to be about 1,000 or 1,100 yards perpendicular from Derwent-Water. This mountain is by no means difficult of acceſs, and is covered with graſs, which gradually grows coarſer

as

as you aſcend, till you come within a quarter of a mile of its ſummit, where it is very ſteep, and where the atmoſphere is ſo rarified, as to prevent vegetation. The whole top of the mountain is covered with a looſe brown ſlaty ſtone, upon which it is difficult to walk. On reaching the ſummit, we were deprived of having the view we expected, of the ſurrounding country, which in clear weather muſt be very extenſive; but unfortunately at this time, all the diſtant objects were obſcured by a thick haze. Return to Keſwick.

Wedneſday, the 15th. Go in a boat to the upper or ſouth part of the lake, and viſit the romantic regions of Barrowdale, where there is ſuch a mixture of tremendous and beautiful ſcenery, as perhaps no other ſpot on earth can exhibit. To deſcribe the component parts which form the wonderful whole, would require the genius of Thomſon or Salvator Roſa.

In this vale is a remarkable mine, where an abundance of mineral earth, or hard ſhining

ning ſtone, is found, which we call black lead, and which is ſold for ten ſhillings per pound. This is ſaid to be the only mine of the ſame kind in Europe. It is opened once in five or ſeven years, and a ſufficient quantity taken out to anſwer all the purpoſes to which it is applied for that period of time.

Through the vale winds the River Derwent, which forms the lake, and afterwards paſſes into Baſſenthwaite-Water. After having ſpent the morning in this delightful vale, return to an houſe called Low-dore Inn, which is ſituated cloſe by a celebrated fall of water, called by the ſame name. The cataract falls from a vaſt heighth, through a large chaſm, from one craggy precipice to another, until it is loſt in the lake. After heavy falls of rain, this natural exhibition muſt be tremendous. Return in the evening, with reluctance, to Keſwick.

After viewing this elyſium, which affords the greateſt gratification to every traveller, we could not avoid indulging one melancholy

cholý reflection---that the deſcendants of the antient proprietors ſhould ſtill be deprived of their birth-right. The liberality of the Britiſh parliament has been nobly exerciſed, in returning the forfeited eſtates in Scotland. It is to be hoped, that the ſame benevolence will be extended to the family of Radcliff.

Thurſday, June 16th. We ride to Ulls-Water, at the diſtance of fifteen miles, a great part of the way over a dreary moor, and the country round very barren. In this moor we were caught by a violent hail ſtorm. Being entirely expoſed, we were obliged to turn our horſes backs to the ſtorm, and to ſtand ſtill till it paſſed over; for the hail-ſtones were ſo large, that it was impoſſible to face it. Dine at Pulobridge, a very bad inn, where we could not get any beds. Go on five miles, and ſleep at Penrith.

On Friday 17th, return to Ulls-Water. Ride on the ſide of the lake, five miles, to Lyulph's Tower, an houſe lately built by Lord Surrey, (now Duke of Norfolk) in form

form of a caſtle, for the accommodation of his friends, and thoſe who go to ſee the lake. The conſtruction of this houſe is very whimſical. It has two circular turrets. In the centre, which is flat, is an enormous window, which ſerves to light ſeveral rooms within the turrets, which are large enough for bed-rooms. The outſide of the building is quite in the ſtile of an old caſtle; and viewed from the water, has a very pretty effect. Leave our horſes at Lyulph's Tower, and go to the upper end of the lake in a boat. Return to the tower to dinner, which was a very decent one, and recommended by a very kind reception. After dinner, walk about a mile from the tower, up a dale, where there is a caſcade. This fall is much ſuperior to any that I have ſeen in this country, being fifty feet, and having a greater body of water in it.

Ulls-Water is ſixty fathom deep, and in many places very ſteep. It is about ten miles long, and nearly three miles broad, and has

G.Barret R.A. Pinxit. Heath Sculp.

Ulls, Water; A Lake in Cumberland.

Publish'd as the Act directs June 2, 1786 by G. Robinson & Partners.

has more the appearance of a lake than any of the others, as you can look over, at one view, a greater expanſe of water. Like the others, it is ſurrounded by high mountains and perpendicular rocks; and, in many places, are yews, holly, and birch, apparently growing out of the ſolid maſs of ſtone: ſome young, and in a flouriſhing condition; others worn out with age. On the banks of the lake there is a great deal of paſture, and ſome arable land. There are ſeveral good houſes here, ſituated ſo as to command moſt beautiful views. The land alſo round the lake is well wooded. But in general, Ulls-Water is by no means ſo well adorned with wood as the other lakes, particularly Windermere. At the upper end, however, there is a remarkably fine wood, reaching from the water's edge nearly to the ſummit of the mountain, which is, at leaſt, one thouſand feet high. This wood conſiſts of holly, birch, yew, and oak; and though none of

the trees are large, it nevertheleſs makes a beautiful appearance. At this end of the lake there are three little iſlands, or rather rocks, covered only with a few ſhrubs; and at the fartheſt extremity is a little village, called Patterdale, ſurrounded by fine wood and rich meadows. A river runs through this village, which falls into the lake. In an old ruinous houſe there lives a miſer, who calls himſelf the King of Patterdale.

In the evening we return by water, to the ſouth end of the lake, which is adorned by a beautiful hill, belonging to Mr. Haſſel, called Dunmallet. This hill is covered with a variety of trees, and the different ſhades of green have a pleaſing effect. Sleep at Penrith. Between this place and Ulls-Water, the country is well cultivated, and enriched by ſeveral gentlemen's ſeats, with large plantations about them; among which are the antient ſeats of the Earl of Surrey and Lord Lonſdale: the former called Grey-Stock Park, the latter Lowther-Hall.

Satur-

Saturday, 18th June. Penrith is a neat well built little town. On an eminence are the remains of an old caſtle. The church is a very handſome and ſpacious building. In the church-yard there are two very remarkable ſtones, about eight feet high, and fifteen feet aſunder, with three very curious ones between, put edgeways, and joined at the top. This, I ſuppoſe, has been the burying place of ſome antient warrior; but the antiquarians have not been able to decypher the inſcription, or to trace the antiquity of the monument. On an high hill, to the north of the town, ſtands a watch-tower, or beacon, built entirely of ſtone, which commands a very diſtant view of all the country round, and was formerly intended to give the alarm of the approach of an enemy. To the north-eaſt is a range of very high mountains, called Croſs Fells, or the Britiſh Alps, on which the ſnow, in large quantities, is very viſible. In ſome places, I am told, it remains all the year round. Dine at Penrith,

and ride to Carliſle in the evening. The country between theſe two towns is very capable of cultivation, and actually undergoing rapid improvement. In this tract of country, there is much corn land; and, about Carliſle, there is a great extent of rich grazing land, on both ſides of the river Eden, which runs by the town.

Sunday, 19th June. Carliſle is a city of conſiderable extent, ſurrounded by a wall thirty feet high, which is going faſt to decay. At the north end of the town ſtands the caſtle, the rudeſt heap of ſtones that were ever piled together by the induſtry of man. There are four old invalids who take care of the ammunition kept in it, of which there is a conſiderable quantity, and 500 ſtand of arms. On the walls are mounted thirty guns, from ſix to twenty-four pounders, and among theſe the guns with which the town was reduced in 1745, by the Duke of Cumberland. The ditch around the caſtle

caſtle is a filthy ſtagnated pool. Between the old citadel or caſtle, and the walls and mote by which it is ſeparated from the town, is a declining bank, on which there is a row of trees, planted by the hands of the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots, when a priſoner in Carliſle. There are many very good houſes in this town, though, in general, it is very ill built, and exceſſively dirty, from the circumſtances of its being ſurrounded by a wall, and having only a few outlets. Over the river, which is pretty large, are thrown two very elegant bridges. The cathedral is an handſome old building, in the Gothic ſtyle; the ſtone of a brick-duſt red, like the cathedral of Litchfield. Near this edifice there is a very modern church, which looks on the outſide more like a ball-room than a place of worſhip.

Dine at Carliſle, and in the afternoon, croſſing the ſands at the upper end of Solway Firth, enter Scotland, and paſs on to

Annan, which is diſtant from Carliſle eighteen miles.

The land between the Solway Sands and Annan, is very poor, being chiefly a black gravel, and bog, producing nothing but heath. The country here is for many miles low and flat, but the road exceedingly good. The town of Annan is ſmall, but very neat. It is ſituated on an eminence above the river of that name, which winds prettily through the meadows below the town. Theſe, near the banks of the river, produce good graſs. Immediately on croſſing the Solway Firth, we found the children, and even many of the men and women, without either ſhoes or ſtockings. The cottages are miſerable huts, made of mud, intermixed ſometimes with round ſtones, (ſuch as are found in the beds of rivers, and as you meet with in tracts that have, in the lapſe of time, ſuffered the influence and agency of water) and covered with turf.

Sleep

Sleep at Annan, where there are two very good inns, particularly the Queenſberry Arms; and after dinner,

On Monday, the 20th June, ride in the afternoon, eighteen miles, to Dumfries. On the road from Annan to this place, as from the Solway Sands to Annan, the cottages are built of mud, and covered with turf or thatch, the pooreſt habitations that can be imagined, and extremely dirty. The inhabitants are turned yellow with the ſmoke of the turf, which is their only fuel. A ſimilar effect, I have been informed, is produced, by the ſame cauſe, on the inhabitants of North Holland. The connection between climate, ſoil, food, vegetable effluvia, and other phyſical cauſes, and the complexions or colours of man, and other animals, is for the moſt part as myſterious as it is various; but here it is abundantly manifeſt. Till you come within two miles of Dumfries, the land is ſo exceedingly bad, that it muſt baffle every effort towards cultivation. It ſeems to

produce nothing but peat, which is cut here, in large quantities, and ſupplies all the country round. Dumfries is a pretty large town, and very clean. It is ſituated in a low vale. The lands about it are tolerably well cultivated. About three miles from it there is a ſmall houſe of the Duke of Queenſberry's, with ſome large plantations of fir, which appear to thrive extremely well.

Tueſday, 21ſt June. Leave Dumfries in the morning; paſs Lord Hopetoun's houſe, around which we find ſome tolerable woods; but the adjacent country is very barren. The farm houſes are in general miſerable huts, the people very poor, and the lower claſs of females exceedingly dirty. The old women, frightful enough of themſelves, are rendered ſtill more ſo by their dreſs, the outer garment being a long dirty cloak, reaching down to the ground, and the hood drawn over their heads, and moſt of them without ſhoes and ſtockings. Others among them wear what they call *huggers*, that is, ſtock-

ings

ings with the feet either worn away by long and hard ſervice, or cut from them on purpoſe: ſo that the leg is covered by theſe uncouth teguments, while the foot, that bears the burden, and is expoſed to brakes and ſtones, is left abſolutely bare. In the winter, eſpecially in the highland and mountainous parts of Scotland, which include extenſive regions on its ſouthern borders, the old women and men very generally wear a kind of boots or hoſe formed of a coarſe thick woollen cloth, or ſerge, which they call *plaiding*, and which they roll in folds, one above another, for the ſake of heat. In the Low Country of Scotland, there are many diſtricts, where the old men yet wear around their loins leathern belts or girdles, faſtened by an iron or braſs buckle, which, as we learn from ſculpture and painting, ſo late as towards the end of the laſt century, were very commonly worn even by the Scottiſh gentlemen. Near Lord Hopetoun's is a remarkable arch thrown over a deep

deep glen, a very rapid river precipitating itſelf about ſixty feet beneath, through large rocks, which, in winter, cannot fail to make a tremendous appearance. Between Dumfries and Moffat, a ſpace of twenty-one miles, there is not an houſe in which you can find any accommodation that is tolerable.

Dine at Moffat, a very ſmall town, with ſome tolerable houſes in it, which are let to invalids who come to this place for the benefit of the water. Here are two ſprings, one of them the ſtrongeſt mineral in Britain, and of a very bracing quality. It is about four miles from the town. The other, which is of a milder nature, and now commonly uſed, is about a mile diſtant, and iſſues out of a rock about thirty feet high, by the ſide of a deep glen, at the bottom of which there runs a ſtrong ſtream. The former ſpring has been greatly injured by the admiſſion of another ſtream into it, which has deprived it of two thirds of its qualities.

Moffat

Moffat is ſurrounded by high hills, and watered by the river Annan, here only a ſmall ſtream. The land, except that near the tops of the hills, ſeems very capable of cultivation, and, ſuch as by induſtry, might produce good corn; for, wherever an attempt has been made, it ſeems to have been attended with ſucceſs: but their chief attention, in this part of the country, is beſtowed on the rearing of ſheep, which is done with leſs trouble, and with greater certainty of profit or ſucceſs. But, I ſhould think, that the culture of grain and the breeding of ſheep might be happily united; and that the land in theſe parts might be made more profitable, than it is in its preſent ſtate, both to the landlord and tenant, by encloſing the lower parts of the hills, and ſcreening them from the rudeneſs of the climate by trees. For in this barren tract, there is ſcarcely a tree or wood of any kind to be ſeen, except a plantation of firs to the north of the town, which are yet in their infancy, but which clearly prove that trees will grow, if the inhabitants

habitants will only take the trouble to plant them. There is a good houſe here, belonging to Lord Hopetoun; and the next beſt is the inn, where there is good accommodation, and an ordinary, as at Matlock and Buxton.

Wedneſday, 22d June. Leave Moffat, and aſcend an hill, which is nearly three miles in height. From this height you have a moſt extenſive and dreary proſpect of the Weſt Highlands, without ſo much as one ſingle tree or ſhrub to be ſeen, which ever way you turn your eye, for thirty miles around.

Ride fifteen miles to Elvan-foot, with this dreary waſte on every ſide. Croſs a bridge over the River Clyde, and arrive at a miſerable cottage, called an inn, where, notwithſtanding its appearance, we got a tolerable dinner, and ſome very good wine. There is an houſe here, belonging to Mr. Irvine, which is falling faſt to ruin. This inn, and a blackſmith's ſhop, are the only habitations

to

to be ſeen in all this country, except a few temporary ſhepherds huts. This place may ſuit the tranſient purpoſes of a traveller, on a fine ſummer's day, which this happened to be; but in winter, it cannot be better deſcribed than by the following lines:

Wou'd Heaven, to puniſh ſome abandon'd wretch,
Puſh the dread vengeance to its utmoſt ſtretch;
Let him, in cold October's wintry ſtorm,
Where ſullen heaths the ſulky hills deform;
To bleak *Drumlanrig* * on an hack repair,
Delug'd with floods of rain, and ſhelter there;
Or ſhould this curſed doom be too ſevere,
Let the vile miſcreant find a refuge here.

Among theſe mountains, and only two or three miles from each other, the Annan, the Clyde, and the Tweed, the principal rivers in the ſouth of Scotland, derive their ſource. Moſt of the mountains are covered, even to their ſummits, with tolerable graſs. But they feed nothing upon them but ſheep, and theſe, by no means in proportion to the extent

* The Duke of Queenſberry's ſeat.

tent of the country. The proprietors of land in the North and Weſt Highlands of Scotland have of late converted large tracts to the rearing of ſheep, that had in all former times been given up to the breed of black cattle. It is for the land-holders and tenants in the South Highlands of Scotland to conſider, whether it would not be for their intereſt, in like manner, to employ certain portions of their paſture lands, in the breed of horned cattle, eſpecially as they have a great advantage over the farmers of the north and the weſt parts of the country, in their vicinity to England. At Elvan-foot is an handſome bridge over the Clyde.

In the afternoon ride to Douglas-Mill, through the ſame kind of wild country, fourteen miles. At this place there is a tolerable inn. About two miles from Douglas-Mill, ſtands the antient Caſtle of Douglas, ſituated on a ſmall river of the ſame name. Of the old caſtle there remains only part of one turret. Near the ſame ſpot there is a new caſtle,

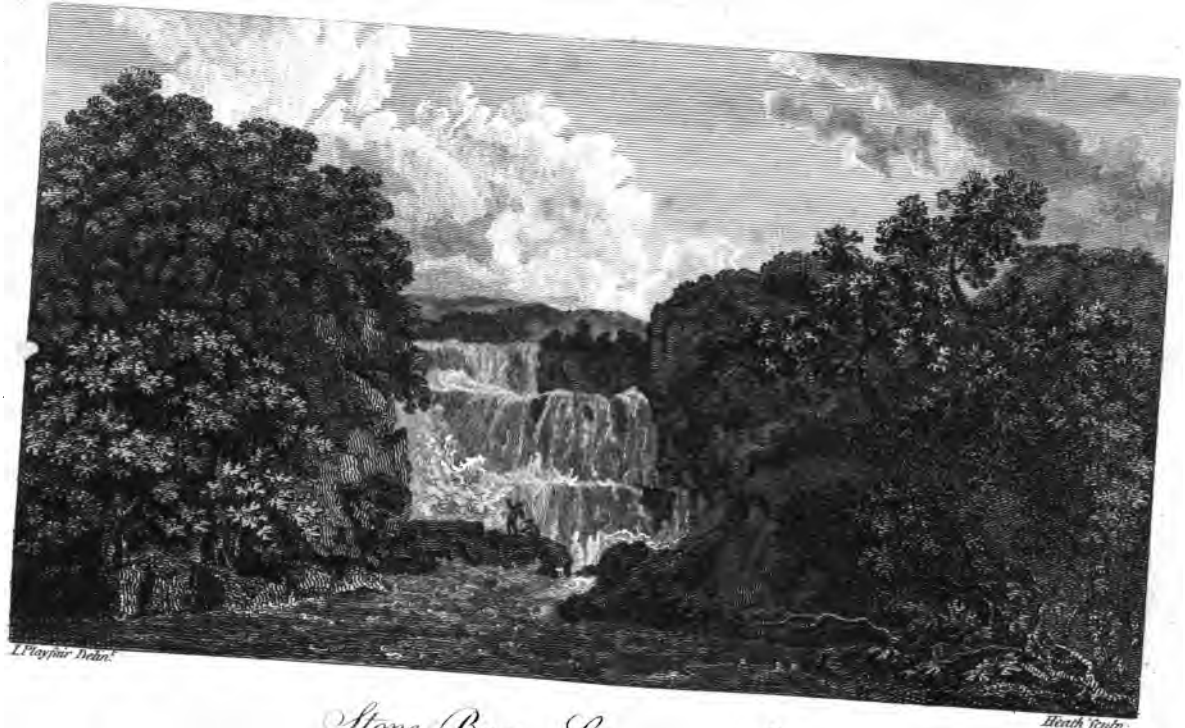
caſtle, which, however, is not completely finiſhed. This, I ſuppoſe, was intended to be like the old one; but three turrets only, and part of the body of the caſtle, is all that is completed. Many of the rooms are ſpacious and lofty, but not well executed. The turrets are circular, and have handſome rooms in them, on each ſtory, which, in the upper ſtory, are very convenient, being converted to the purpoſe of dreſſing-rooms for the bed-chambers. If this houſe, or caſtle, were finiſhed, it would be a magnificent building: but I do not find that Mr. Douglas ever intends to live in it. The park, which is nearly three miles round, is well well planted, and many of the trees are very old. But all the country around, far and near, is open, and, for the moſt part, nothing but ſheep-ground. About a mile from the caſtle is the village of Douglas.

Thurſday, June 23d. Leave Douglas-Mill, and go to Lanerk. Having travelled about

about three miles, we fall in with the Clyde, the banks of which are under tolerable cultivation, and in ſome places prettily adorned with hanging woods. In this ride, the country improves every mile, and begins to be enriched by ſeveral gentlemen's ſeats, with plantations about them, which, after the wide waſtes and dreary ſolitudes lately traverſed, affords a pleaſing relief to the eye, and wears the appearance of comfort. On the right hand, about five miles from Lanerk, is a ſeat of Lord Hyndford. A mile further, croſs a very elegant bridge, of five arches, over the Clyde. Nearly two miles from Lanerk, we get out of the chaiſe, and walk about a mile out of the road, to an houſe called Corra Lynn,* belonging to Sir John Lockhart Roſs; cloſe by which are the Falls

* It is to this ſcene that Allan Ramſay alludes, as to the greateſt poſſible hyperbole, when, in his Elegy on John Cowper, a burleſque poem, he ſays,

O! could my tears like Clyde down rin,
And make a noiſe like Corra Lynn.



L.Playfair Delin.

Heath Sculp.

Stone Byers Lynn on the Clyde.

Publish'd as the Act directs June 2.1788 by G.Robinson & Partners.

Falls of the Clyde, which exhibit the firſt ſcene of this kind in Great Britain. Many circumſtances concur to render theſe ſublime falls beautifully pictureſque: woody banks, the romantic face of the country, and the form of the rocks over which they daſh, ſo varied, as to give the aweful torrent the grandeſt, as well as the moſt diverſified appearance. At the Corra Lynn, the river, which is very large, is precipitated over a ſolid rock, not leſs than 100 feet; and, at Stone-Byers, about a mile higher up the Clyde, there is another fall, of about ſixty feet, where the river, confined within a narrow bed, makes one entire ſhoot over the rock. At both theſe places, this great body of water, ruſhing with horrid fury, ſeems to threaten deſtruction to the ſolid rocks that enrage it by their reſiſtance. It boils up from the caverns which itſelf has formed, as if it were vomited out of the infernal regions. The horrid and inceſſant din with which this is accompanied, unnerves and overcomes the

heart. In vain you look for ceſſation or reſt to this troubled ſcene. Day after day, and year after year, it continues its furious courſe; and every moment ſeems as if wearied nature were going to general wreck.

At the diſtance of about a mile from this aweful ſcene, you ſee a thick ſmoke aſcending to Heaven over the ſtately woods. As you advance you hear a ſullen noiſe, which, ſoon after, almoſt ſtuns your ears. Doubling, as you proceed, a tuft of wood, you are ſtruck at once with the aweful ſcene which ſuddenly burſts upon your aſtoniſhed ſight. Your organs of perception are hurried along, and partake of the turbulence of the roaring waters. The powers of recollection remain ſuſpended, for a time, by this ſudden ſhock; and it is not till after a conſiderable time, that you are enabled to contemplate the ſublime horrors of this majeſtic ſcene.

It is a certain truth, that ſuch falls of water as theſe, exhibit grander and more intereſting ſcenes than even any of thoſe outrageous

rageous appearances that are formed by ſtorms, when unreſiſted by rocks or land, in the troubled ocean. In the ſea, water rolls heavily on water, without offering to our view any appearance of *inherent* impetuoſity: we deſiderate the contraſt of the rocky ſhores, and there is not any ſuch horrid noiſe.

The caſcade at the Corra Lynn, though it falls from the greateſt altitude, and in one uninterrupted ſheet, is narrow in proportion to its height: that at Stone-Byers, though not much more than half the height of the other, has ſomewhat in it of greater grandeur. It is three times as wide; its maſs is more diverſified; its eddies more turbulent and outrageous; and, without being divided into ſuch a number of parts as might take any thing from its ſublimity, it exhibits a variety of forms that give a greater appearance both of quantity and of diſorder.

In the Corra Lynn, juſt where the water begins to fall down the horrid deep, there ſtands on a pointed rock a ruined caſtle, which

which about fifty years ago was inhabited. In floods, the rock and caſtle ſhake in ſuch a manner as to ſpill water in a glaſs. Imagination can ſcarcely conceive a ſituation more awefully romantic, or, before the uſe of gunpowder, more impregnable. Sir John Lockhart Roſs has an houſe on the verge of this matchleſs ſcene.

On the edge alſo of this ſtupendous fall of water, ſtands a mill, whoſe feeble wheel ſeems ready to be daſhed in pieces, even by the ſkirts of its foam.

The walk between the higher and the lower falls, is extremely beautiful and romantic. The rocks, on each ſide of the river, are an hundred feet high, and covered with wood. It runs alſo over a bed of ſolid rock, in many places broken, and worn into large cavities by the violence of the water, which, from a variety of interruptions, aſſumes a variety of directions, and in other places forms numberleſs inferior caſcades. The two principal falls, when the river is full,

full, are tremendous beyond deſcription. In the ſummer months, the quantity of water which it contains, is not generally ſo great as to prevent the curious traveller from making ſo near an approach, as may enable him to take a minute and accurate ſurvey of its beauties.

From the Corra Lynn the Clyde continues to run for ſeveral miles, between high rocks covered with wood; and on either ſide are ſeveral good houſes, very pleaſantly ſituated, and the land about them well improved. We dined at Lanerk, which is delightfully ſituated on the brow of an hill above the Clyde, which commands a very pleaſing proſpect. Lanerk is a borough town, but ſmall and ill built; and the inhabitants appear to be rather in a ſtate of poverty. In the evening go to Hamilton, a neat well-built town, with ſome very good houſes in it. The inn here, where we ſlept, is a very good one. It is kept by a Mr. Clarke, from London. At the end of this

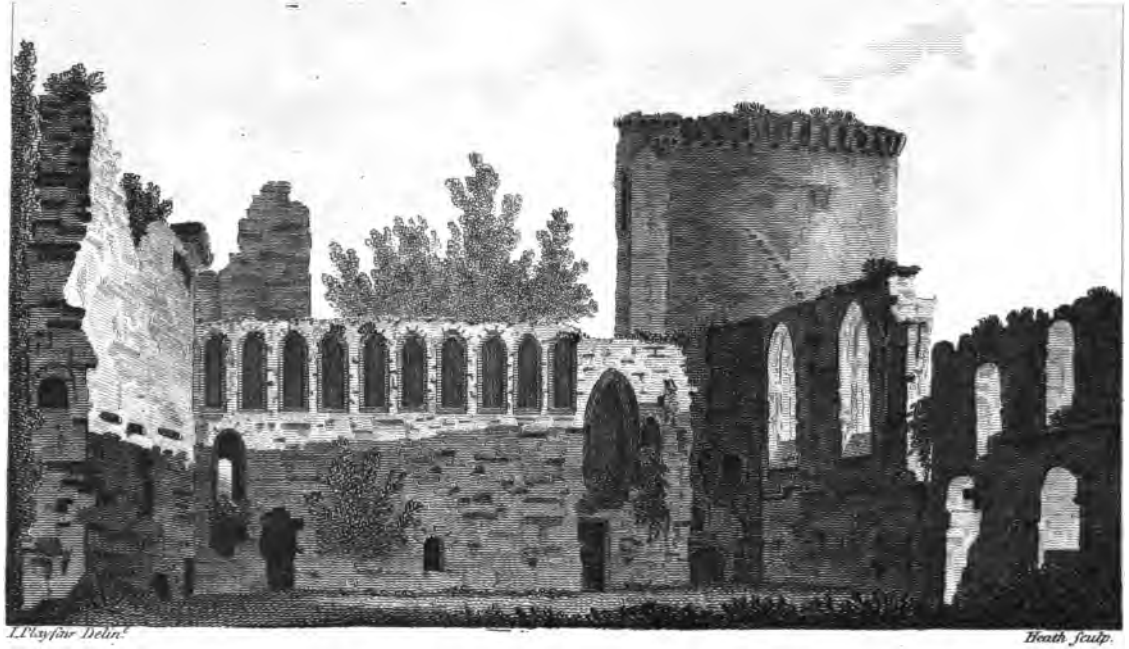
town is the Duke of Hamilton's houſe, which forms three ſides of a quadrangle, placed in a very low ſituation. Some of the rooms in it are large and ſpacious, but in general, not well furniſhed. Among the pictures which adorn this place, there is one which is indeed capital, namely, Daniel in the Den of Lions. On a hill in front of the houſe, is a fanciful building in the ſtile of a caſtle, where there are two or three ſitting rooms, which command a very pleaſant proſpect. The reſt of the building is allotted to ſervants, and other purpoſes. Here the Ducheſs has a very pleaſant flower-garden, and notwithſtanding the height of the ſpot, every thing in it was very forward at this time, and all the flowers of the ſeaſon in full bloom. From this building is a delightful ride of eight miles, on the verge of a fine wood, which hangs over the River Clyde. In a part of this ride we paſſed by a number of oaks, of much greater antiquity than any we had ſeen ſince we entered Scotland. Near

theſe venerable trees, and on the top of a rock which hangs over the river, are the ruins of the old caſtle of the Hamiltons. Of this ſtructure little now remains, except the gateway. Here we were ſhewn ſome of the original cattle of the country, lineally deſcended from the wild ones, but which, like their preſent maſters, have now grown tame and civilized. At the Duke's houſe is a moſt excellent garden of ſeven acres, well ſtocked The walls are covered with fruit trees, which are in a very flouriſhing ſtate, and which exhibit not any ſymptoms of the bad climate complained of in this country. Cherries and ſtrawberries were at this time quite ripe; and moſt other fruits were brought to maturity, in their proper ſeaſon, without the aid of art, which was not the caſe at the Duke of Devonſhire's, in Derbyſhire. At the Duke of Hamilton's there is alſo a good hot-houſe and green-houſe.

Saturday, the 25th of June. Leave Hamilton, and proceed to Glaſgow, a very plea-

ſant ride, through a well improved country, of eleven miles, part of it on the banks of the Clyde. About three miles from Hamilton is Bothwell-Bridge, where a famous battle was fought in 1651, between the Loyaliſts and Scotch Covenanters. About two miles from this is Bothwell Caſtle, belonging to the Douglas family, which is a great antient tower, exactly in the ſtile, as well as correſponding in magnitude, to the old Welch caſtles. The walls of this large ſtructure, a great part of which is ſtill ſtanding, were ſixty feet high, and fifteen thick. This enormous maſs, in one part, cruſhed its foundation, and rock and caſtle, in one place, fell down together in the Clyde. This breach in the foundation was afterwards filled up, and the wall that had fallen rebuilt. This caſtle formed an oblong ſquare, or internal quadrangle, with a round turret at each corner, three of which are ſtill entire; but all the internal part is demoliſhed. In the centre of the building ſtood the citadel,

or



I. Playfair Delin.t Heath sculp.

Bothwell Castle.

Publish'd as the Act directs June 2d 1788 by G. Robinson & Partners.

or keep, which was the moſt inacceſſible part of the caſtle. The windows were placed very high, the bottoms of them being at leaſt fifteen feet from the ground; and all of them looked into the ſquare, or area. The elevated ſituation of the windows, as well as their internal aſpect towards the great court, were precautions, we may preſume, againſt the arrows or other miſſile weapons which might be thrown into them by an enemy. On the ſame principle we may account for the elevated poſition, as well as the narrowneſs of the windows, in all other antient edifices. On the oppoſite ſide of the river, are to be ſeen the remains of the beautiful Caſtle of Blantyre, belonging to the nobleman of that name. Between this monaſtery and Bothwell-Caſtle, there was a ſecret and ſubterraneous communication, below the bed of the Clyde: ſo that the antient Douglaſſes were ſecured by the architecture, and the religion of the times, as well as the valour of their arms. Near this Mr. Douglas has lately

built

built a very commodious as well as elegant houſe, in the modern ſtile, on a ſite that commands a view of both the Clyde and the old caſtle.

Dine at Glaſgow, a large and well built city, containing about 50,000 inhabitants. A conſiderable trade has been carried on here, in tobacco and rum, from the Weſt Indies and Virginia; but it is now conſiderably diminiſhed. The capitals, however, the mercantile habits, and the adventurous ſpirit of the people are ſtriking with ſucceſs into new paths of induſtry. The cotton manufactures, particularly, are increaſing here daily, and eſpecially thoſe of nankeens, which are of as good a fabric as thoſe of China.

The college of Glaſgow is about the ſize of the ſmalleſt at Oxford, and is capable of admitting a conſiderable number of ſtudents, although only eight or ten live in it, the reſt being diſperſed in private lodgings in the city. There are profeſſors here, of all the ſciences, many of whom, as Simſon, Hutchinſon, Smith, Muir,

Muir, Millar, and Reid, are celebrated in the republic of letters. The diſperſion of the ſtudents in private quarters, here as at Edinburgh, prevents that monaſtic diſcipline which is ſtill preſerved, in ſome degree, in the two other Scottiſh univerſities of inferior renown. But, to balance this diſadvantage, if it be a diſadvantage, in Edinburgh and Glaſgow, the faculties have ſtill ſome regard to decency, and to the name and dignity of their reſpective univerſities, in granting literary degrees.

The principal of the college of Glaſgow enjoys an annual ſalary of 500l. The other profeſſors have from 2 to 300; but the profeſſor of divinity has nothing; though he is always provided for by ſome other conſiſtent and collateral office, either in the church or univerſity, or both. In the other Scotch univerſities, ſmall ſalaries are allowed to the profeſſors of divinity, as well as houſes and gardens: but, then, they are not permitted,

like

like the profeſſors of literature and philoſophy, to take any fees from their pupils; which, according to the nice and delicate feelings of the Scottiſh reformers, would be a ſpecies of *ſimony*, or ſelling the Holy Ghoſt for money.

The college garden is pleaſant, though not very extenſive. The library, which is a tolerable room, contains about 3,000 volumes.

In the city of Glaſgow there are eleven kirks, beſides ſundry conventicles and meeting houſes. The Eighty-five Societies, or fellowſhip-meetings of the handicraftſmen of Glaſgow, and chiefly the weavers, in which they inſtruct one another in metapyſical notions in theology, are celebrated by the petitions preſented to parliament by Lord G. Gordon. In ſuch, and ſo extenſive a city, lying in the ſouth-weſt quarter of Scotland, it is not to be wondered, that there is not a little grimace and hypocriſy. It is not many years ſince the magiſtrates of Glaſgow, humouring the auſterity of certain of their clergy, and the

the general prejudices of the people, were wont to be very rigid in enforcing a judaical obſervance of the ſabbath. The elders, a claſs of men in Scotland that ſeem to unite in their perſons ſomewhat of the authority of curates, conſtables, and church-wardens, uſed to ſearch, on the Sunday evenings, the public houſes; and if any perſon, not belonging to the family, was found there, he was ſubjected to a fine, or, if he could not give an account of himſelf, perhaps to impriſonment. Yet means were found by all who had a mind to evade the laws of ſobriety in the following manner. They called at an elder's houſe, on pretence of ſeeking the benefit of his prayers or family worſhip. This duty being over, the elder put up his bible on an adjoining ſhelf, and took down a bowl, in which he made a ſmall quantity of punch, preſenting, at the ſame time, ſomething to eat, as ham, oat-cake, cheeſe, dried fiſh, &c. which they call a *reliſh*. The elder's bowl being ſoon exhauſted, each of the gueſts, in his turn, inſiſted

inſiſted alſo on having his bowl; for which demands the landlord took care, before hand, to be well provided with rum and other ingredients, which he retailed, in this private manner, chiding his gueſts, (at the ſame time that he drank glaſs for glaſs) for their intemperance. The company parted at a late hour, ſufficiently repleniſhed, it muſt be owned, with the ſpirit.—

A more liberal ſpirit, it is juſtice to obſerve, begins to prevail here, as in other parts of Scotland. In Glaſgow, we find the moſt complete abbey that is in Scotland, in which there are now three places for public devotion; one of them in the ſpot which was formerly appointed for the burial of the dead; a moſt gloomy place, and well adapted to the genius of the Preſbyterian religion. Two handſome bridges extend over the Clyde. In this city, there are two glaſs-houſes; one for making black, the other for making white glaſs. There is a canal from this place to the eaſt ſea, which will admit

of

of veſſels of 150 tons; but the expence has been greater than the commerce * repays, for 500l. ſhares are now ſelling for 200l. Had this canal been made only half as large, it would have anſwered much better.

Sunday, 26th June. Go from Glaſgow to Paiſley. This town contains 20,000 inhabitants, the greateſt part of whom are employed in the manufacture of ſilk and thread gauze. This laſt is made from five-pence halfpenny to nine-pence per yard, and the ſilk from nine-pence to twelve ſhillings. The people are paid by the yard, in proportion to the fineneſs of the gauze. Some of the men and women earn five ſhillings a day for the fine gauze. Very young girls are employed in weaving the coarſer ſort. Some of them weave three yards a day or more, and can earn thirteen or fourteen pence. Young children are alſo made uſeful in preparing the the

* Since writing the above, commerce has been very much increaſed, and the price of ſhares in the canal increaſed, of courſe, in proportion.

the ſilk and thread for the loom, and are paid from four-pence to ſix-pence a day.

At this place are the remains of an antient abbey, built in the year 1100, part of which is in tolerable order, and ſerves inſtead of a kirk. There are two other regular kirks in Paiſley, and five Diſſenting meeting-houſes. The manufactory here was eſtabliſhed about twenty-five years ago, by an Engliſhman of the name of Philips; and it is now increaſed to the amazing magnitude of giving employment and ſubſiſtence to 15,000 ſouls. They have lately introduced the cotton manufacture here, which is increaſing very faſt.

The town of Paiſley is near two miles long, and the new part of it, which has been built within theſe five years, contains many very good houſes, built of free-ſtone. The principal manufacturers are ſixteen in number, ſeven Engliſh and nine Scotch. Many of theſe have made conſiderable fortunes, ſet up their carriages, and built, in the neighbourhood of the town, elegant country houſes.

Many

Many houſes in Paiſley pay, in wages to journeymen weavers, women and children, 500l. a week. The carriage of new gauze patterns from London to this place, by the coach and waggons, coſts 500l. a year. A fertile country, cheap labour, a ſober and ſteady people, abundance of coal and water carriage, were the circumſtances which invited Engliſh manufacturers to ſettle in this country; and the juſtneſs of their views has been fully evinced by the moſt proſperous ſucceſs.

In the abbey, which belongs to Lord Abercorn, there is a monument of the wife of Robert Bruce, who broke her neck near this place, when ſhe was big with child. The infant was preſerved, and afterwards created Lord Semple, and was grandfather to James I. The bells were taken out of this abbey, and are now at Durham. There is a moſt excellent inn at Paiſley, built by Lord Abercorn, and kept in very good order by the preſent landlord, Mr. Watts, who provided us with a handſome carriage, and horſes that performed a journey of 600 miles through the moſt

mountainous part of Scotland with the greateſt eaſe. The civility and attention of Mr. Watts merits this remembrance.

Monday at Paiſley.

Tueſday, 28th June. Return to Glaſgow, the country between which and Paiſley is pretty well cultivated, and preſents ſeveral pleaſant proſpects. The country round Glaſgow produces but little corn, nor is there ſuch attention ſhewn to AGRICULTURE as might be expected near the ſecond city in Scotland. A great deal of ground is appropriated to the purpoſe of raiſing vegetables for the table, but they will not take the trouble to water any of the plants, let the ſeaſon be never ſo dry. In the city of Glaſgow, there are many houſes, to all outward appearance, exceedingly elegant. They are, however, only half finiſhed. The window-ſhutters and doors are unpainted deal, and many of the walls bare plaiſter. So large and opulent a city as this might have water conveyed into it, and be drained, without oppreſſing the inhabitants, by which means it would

would be much cleaner, and of courſe, more healthful. The police of the city ſeems to be well attended to. It is governed by a provoſt and twelve inferior magiſtrates, who take cognizance of ſmall offences, and chaſtiſe petty offenders by ſlight puniſhments. Two of the juſticiary lords come here twice a year from Edinburgh, to try offences of an higher nature, and to inflict proportionable puniſhments.

The inn, or rather the hotel at Glaſgow, called the Tontine, is a very large houſe. The coffee-room, and ball-room, are very elegant: but there are only ſix bed-rooms. The liquors, of all kinds, are exceedingly good.

Wedneſday, 29th June. Leave Glaſgow, and ride to Dunbarton, fourteen miles, on the banks of the Clyde. Many good houſes on each ſide of the road, and both ſides of the river well improved and wooded. The Clyde, after paſſing Glaſgow, has level, green, and fertile banks, always filled up to the brim by the rains that fall ſo plentifully on the weſtern ſhores of Scotland. Mr. Spears, a merchant in Glaſgow, has built near Ren-

383846B

frew, a very handſome villa, ſuch as a capital merchant in London might have erected on the Thames, at an expence not leſs than 10,000l.

On the beautiful River Cart, which diſcharges itſelf in the Clyde, near Renfrew, about two miles from Paiſley, there is a very pleaſing ſeat, belonging to the Earl of Glaſgow. The city of Glaſgow, and the town of Paiſley, ARE BOTH within view of this charming reſidence. The River Cart meanders ſweetly through the park; and Cruickſtone-Caſtle, now in ruins, ſtanding on a moſt beautiful eminence, adds an intereſt to the delightful ſcene, having been a *maiſon de plaiſance* to the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots. It was here that ſhe indulged her loves with Lord Darnley, during the happy period of their union, and here ſprings freſh, to this hour, her favourite yew-tree, which ſhe often impreſſed on her copper coin. The remains of a ditch are ſtill to be traced round the caſtle, and the ruins are pictureſque, though

though not extenſive. In examining the interior parts of this old manſion, you can ſtill diſtinguiſh the lofty hall where the tender Mary, among a race of barbarian and ruffian lords, diſplayed the refinements of France, and the charms of Venus. You can alſo trace her favourite apartment, where ſhe dedicated the ſoft hours of her retirement to the loves and graces.

Lady Glaſgow, much to her praiſe, has lately contributed to the preſervation of this intereſting ruin, by a well-timed ſupport to its decaying foundations.

Dunbarton is a ſmall town, in a ſemi-circular form, on the banks of the Clyde. Being well ſituated for receiving kelp from the weſtern coaſt of Scotland, it has two glaſs-houſes, both of which find full employment. The caſtle is ſituated on a rocky hill, nearly conical, riſing out of a plain, to the height of 500 feet, defended, where it is acceſſible, by a wall, and its baſe waſhed by the Clyde and the Leven, whoſe pure ſtream

flows entirely from Loch-Lomond. The rock of this hill has, at different times, tumbled down in large fragments, which remain upon the plain below, forming an huge maſs of ruins. The country around is for ſeveral miles quite level. The view from Dunbarton-Caſtle up and down the Clyde, is very pleaſant, and particularly beautified by the towns of Greenock and Port-Glaſgow, which run out into the river. The reſidence of Lord Semple, with another ſeat acquired by marriage, on the ſouth ſide of the Clyde, and Lord Blantyre's, near Port-Glaſgow, are very good houſes, and add to the beauty of this ſtriking landſcape. The land about them is well wooded, and greatly improved. The Clyde, above Port-Glaſgow, becomes very ſhallow, and will not admit of veſſels above 80 tons. To the north of Dunbarton, there is a fine vale, well cultivated and peopled; and Ben-Lomond, a very high and ſtupendous mountain, forms the back ground of this magnificent proſpect.

On

On the caſtle of Dunbarton are mounted thirty guns. The garriſon conſiſts of a captain, a lieutenant, an enſign, and ſixty privates. On the ſouth ſide of the rock there is a good houſe for the governor. The gunner's houſe and barracks are higher up, and the magazine, which is bomb-proof, is on the very ſummit. This bold eminence is not of eaſy acceſs, at any place, and, if fortified in the modern ſtile, would be as impregnable on the ſide of the water as the rock of Gibraltar. It has the advantage of ſeveral good ſprings in it, which produce a ſufficient quantity of water for any number of men.

At Dunbarton there is a tolerable inn, kept by Macfarlane, at the Macfarlane Arms. The priſon, oppoſite to this houſe, forms not a very pleaſant object. This day was kept ſacred on account of the preparation for the ſacrament. At leaſt 1,200 people attended this ſolemnity; all of them with ſhoes and ſtockings, and otherwiſe very clean, and well dreſſed. The

weather was at this time remarkably hot. The thermometer ſtood 84.

Thurſday, 30th June. Leave Dunbarton, and go to Luſs. The banks of the Leven, up to Loch-Lomond, are fertile and populous. The pure ſtream is well adapted to bleaching, and other uſeful purpoſes. Theſe pleaſing ſcenes, in the fore ground, are contraſted with the purply-blue hills of the Highlands behind, riſing over them in aweful grandeur; and the majeſtic Ben-Lomond, like the father of the mountains, which ſeem to do him homage, rearing his venerable head into the clouds. And here the traveller from the Low Countries, is ſuddenly and forcibly ſtruck with the character of the Highlands. The number of the mountains, their approximation to one another, their abrupt and perpendicular elevation: all theſe circumſtances taken together, give an idea of a country *conſiſting* of mountains without intermiſſion, formed by nature into an impregnable fortreſs. This is the fortreſs, which has enabled

the

the natural hardineſs and valour of the antient Caledonians to tranſmit, from the earlieſt records of their hiſtory, the dignity of an unconquered and independent nation, to their lateſt poſterity.

The woody banks of Loch-Lomond, with its irregular form, and its numerous and variegated iſlands, running up, and vaniſhing at an immenſe diſtance, among the baſes of lofty mountains, form an object both aweful and pleaſing, and happily unite the beautiful with the ſublime.

About two miles from Dunbarton, is a pillar, erected to the memory of Smollet, who was born in this country, on the banks of the Leven, four miles from Dunbarton. Arrive at the edge of Loch-Lomond: go into a boat, and row ſix miles to Luſs, which is a ſmall village.

Friday, July 1ſt. Go upon the lake, in a boat, and dine upon an iſland, called Inchconachan: catch ſome good trout, and return in the evening to Luſs.

Saturday,

Saturday, July 2d. Navigate the lake, and go round moſt of the iſlands. A hard gale of wind, and the lake greatly agitated. At Luſs there is a tolerable inn, kept by one Grant.

Sunday, 3d July. Go to the top of an hill, which took two hours to aſcend it, and two to come down. From hence we had a moſt extenſive view to the ſouth and eaſt of Stirling and Edinburgh, with the parts adjacent, and, to the weſt and north of the ſea, and the tops of near an hundred craggy mountains, diſmal, bleak, and barren.

Loch-Lomond is twenty-four miles long, and about eight broad. Near the ſouth end, it has from 20 to 140 fathom water. It is chiefly towards this end, too, that it is interſperſed with various iſlands, to the number of twenty-four. Several of theſe are from one to three miles broad: ſome riſe a conſiderable height above the water, and are well covered with wood: others are flat, and have a great deal of grazing land, and, in

ſome

ſome places, produce good corn: a few of them are barren rocks, with here and there ſome ſtraggling ſhrubs and trees. The ſouthern part of the lake is environed with high mountains. Some of theſe, ſloping gradually down to the water's edge, produce, towards their baſe, a great quantity of graſs, and ſome corn; particularly, on the ſouth-eaſt ſide of the loch, where the Duke of Montroſe has an houſe, and much cultivated land around it. On the weſt ſide, on a large promontory, well covered with wood, Sir James Colquhoun has built a very handſome modern houſe, which is beautifully ſituated, and commands ſeveral fine views of the loch. All the northern parts of this great body of water is encompaſſed by ſtupendous, barren mountains, riſing almoſt perpendicularly from the tranſparent ſurface, which reflects and ſoftens their rude image; with the exception of only a few ſpots, in which there is a conſiderable quantity of wood, with ſome pretty large trees, and in ſome places a ſmall extent of level ground, which enables the

poor

poor inhabitants to ſcratch out a few acres of corn and potatoes for their ſcanty meal in the winter. On the ſouthern point of an iſland, in this extenſive and beautiful lake, called Inchmerran, there ſtands an antient caſtle belonging to the Duke of Lennox.

The ſouth end of Loch-Lomond, beautifully interſperſed with iſles, preſents a number of charming proſpects: but all the northern part of it, being narrow, and bounded, and overſhadowed by the moſt tremendous precipices, tends only to fill the mind with horror, and leads us to lament the unhappy lot of thoſe whoſe deſtiny it is to live within its confines. Very different from this are the lakes of Cumberland and Weſtmoreland, where an appearance of plenty gladdens the ſympathetic heart, as much as the romantic proſpects which they afford, amuſe the imagination.

On the ſides of the mountains that environ Loch-Lomond, near the edge of the water, there is a good deal of birch, oak, and

other

other underwood, with ſome tolerable trees. This underwood is cut down at the end of every fifteen years. The bark of the oak is peeled off for tanners: and the wood of this, and other underwood and trees, being turned into charcoal, is ſent to Glaſgow: a ſpecies of commerce which muſt be tolerably productive, as the conveyance from the Loch to the Clyde is all by water. This circumſtance tends to ſtimulate general induſtry, and to increaſe the value of the whole vicinity of Loch-Lomond. The fiſh in this lake are, trout, ſalmon, perch, pike, &c. which the ſurrounding inhabitants, notwithſtanding the incitement of water conveyance to the Firth of the Clyde, take for their own uſe only. At the ſouth end of the loch a number of black cattle are fed, and, at the north, a few ſtraggling ſheep.

Monday, July 4th. Leave Luſs, and ride, by the ſide of Loch-Lomond, eight miles, to Tarbat, where there is an inn much better and cleaner than that at Luſs. Oppoſite to this inn appears the majeſty of Ben-Lomond.

We

We waited two days for an opportunity of aſcending it, but the clouds were ſo low, that it was uncovered but once the whole of this time, and that only for a few minutes.

On BEN-LOMOND.

Stranger, if o'er this pane of glaſs, perchance,
Thy roving eye ſhould caſt a caſual glance,
If taſte for grandeur and the dread ſublime
Prompt thee *Ben-Lomond*'s fearful height to climb,
Here gaze attentive; nor with ſcorn refuſe,
The friendly rhymings of a tavern muſe.
For thee that muſe this rude inſcription plann'd,
Prompted for thee her humble poet's hand.
Heed thou the Poet, he thy ſteps ſhall lead
Safe o'er yon towering hill's aſpiring head;
Attentive, then, to this informing lay,
Read how he dictates, as he points the way.
Truſt not at firſt a quick advent'rous pace,
Six miles its top points gradual from the baſe.
Up the high riſe with panting haſte I paſs'd,
And gain'd the long laborious ſteep at laſt.
More prudent thou, when once you paſs the deep,
With meaſur'd pace, and ſlow, aſcend the lengthen'd ſteep,
Oft ſtay thy ſteps, oft taſte the cordial drop,
And reſt, O reſt, long, long, upon the top.
There hail the breezes, nor with toilſome haſte
Down the rough ſlope thy precious vigour waſte.

So

So ſhall thy wondering ſight at once ſurvey
Vales, lakes, woods, mountains, iſlands, rocks, and ſea;
Huge hills that heap'd in crouded order ſtand,
Stretch'd o'er the northern, and the weſtern land;
Vaſt lumpy groups, while *Ben*, who often ſhrouds
His loftier ſummit in a veil of clouds,
High o'er the reſt diſplays ſuperior ſtate,
In proud pre-eminence ſublimely great.
One ſide all aweful to the gazing eye,
Preſents a ſteep three hundred fathom high.
The ſcene tremendous, ſhocks the ſtartled ſenſe,
With all the pomp of dread magnificence;
All theſe, and more, ſhalt thou tranſported ſee,
And own a faithful monitor in me.*

Leave Tarbat, and ride two miles to the top of Loch-Long: an arm of the ſea, where the tide riſes about ſix feet. At the north-eaſt end of this loch is a ſmall houſe, with ſome firs about it, the reſidence of the Laird of Macfarlane, renowned, among other good qualities, for his knowledge of Scottiſh antiquities, particularly genealogies, and for taſte and proficiency in the antient Scottiſh muſic.

* Theſe lines are written on a pane of glaſs, at the inn of Tarbat; and they are ſubſcribed J. R.

muſic. Ride two miles round the end of Loch-Long, where there is another houſe of the ſame ſort, belonging to a gentleman of the name of Campbell, which has a view of Glencroe, with a river multiplied by a thouſand caſcades from the tops of craggy mountains roaring over looſe ſtones, juſt by his houſe, and diſcharging itſelf into the lake. At this place enter Glencroe, which is ſix miles long, and at ſeveral places ſo narrow, that the road has been made by blowing out the ſolid rock, and is carried above the river, which runs over large rocks below, and occupies the bottom of the glen. The ſides of the mountains on each hand, formed of black, craggy rocks, are almoſt perpendicular. While we paſſed through the narrow glen between them, a thick fog rendered this gloomy avenue, at all times aweful, now ſtill more dreadful. At the end of Glencroe there is an hill which terminates it, on the ſummit of which is a ſtone, with the following inſcription: "Reſt and be thankful."

This

This road was made by the 23d regiment, and coſt them not a little labour to accompliſh it. From thence, I ſuppoſe, aroſe the inſcription; for to the traveller, and even to a carriage, it is neither long nor difficult. From the point of this hill you look down on a ſmall lake, paſſing by the ſide of which you enter into another glen, which is much wider at the bottom, and from the edges or extremities of which, the mountains riſe with a gradual ſlope, and afford very good paſture for ſheep. This glen reaches by an extent of four miles, all the way to Cairndow, a ſmall village on the north-eaſt ſide of Loch-Fine, which, like Loch-Long, is an arm of the ſea, where the tide riſes about ſix feet. Near this place is a houſe, belonging to Sir James Campbell, of Ardkinlaſs, with a tolerable plantation about it. Dine at Cairndow, a very indifferent inn, and, in the afternoon, paſs on, round the north end of the loch, to Inverary. This is a ride of eleven miles, and very pleaſant, the road, which runs

along the ſide of the loch, being very good, and the adjacent mountains being well covered with wood.

Inverary and *Loch-Fine.* In Loch-Fine there are no iſlands. The mountains on each ſide are ſo very high, that they are in general covered with clouds. At their baſis, near the water, there is a good deal of coppice-wood; and, in ſome ſpots, the land is flat enough to admit of corn, and graſs for hay. There is a great quantity of ſea-weed thrown on the beach, which makes good manure, and is applied to that purpoſe. By theſe means, good crops are produced; but ſo much rain falls, that the poor cottager ſeldom reaps the fruits of his labour in good condition. The culture of potatoes here, as in every part of the country, is an object of great care and attention, and anſwers very well. But the corn, after it is ſown, is greatly neglected, and ſuffered to be choaked up with weeds.

This arm of the ſea produces herrings in great abundance, cod, haddocks, whitings, and

and various other kinds of fiſh. Five hundred boats are employed in the proper ſeaſon for fiſhing, and are, for the moſt part, ſo fortunate as to take a conſiderable quantity of herrings; part of which are ſalted for the uſe of the neighbouring country, and part ſent to Glaſgow for exportation. This fiſhing might certainly be increaſed, and become a ſource of great profit to individuals, as well as general advantage to the nation.

Whoever has travelled over the weſtern part of Scotland, and viewed the various lochs, and arms of the ſea, muſt naturally reflect on the great advantages which the inhabitants, and the nation at large, may derive from a wiſe and liberal encouragement to promote the increaſe of the fiſheries on that coaſt, and more eſpecially when it is conſidered, that thouſands of the natives of that country have very little employment. While my mind was impreſſed with thoſe ideas, the following plan ſtruck me as the moſt feaſible, being the moſt likely to encourage induſtry, and to be attended with the leaſt expence.

Let application be made to Government for a certain number of old fifty gun ſhips, or let any other large and commodious ſhips (ſuch as old Eaſt-Indiamen) be purchaſed, which they may be for a ſmall ſum of money, and let them be ſent round, and moored in ſafe ſituations in the different lochs.

Let Government have the controul of thoſe ſhips, by placing ſome intelligent maſters of men of war, or other officers to command them, with ten or fifteen ſeamen, accuſtomed to fiſhing, in each of them.

The ſhips to be jury rigged: that is, to have ſmaller maſts, yards, and rigging, than would be required for actual ſervice. The rigging of the veſſels is propoſed for the purpoſe of exerciſing the young men who chuſe to engage in the fiſhery, in the practical art of ſeamanſhip.

The young men who chuſe thus to engage, ſhall make theſe their habitations for a certain time of the year, and be ſubject to the orders of the maſters of the ſhips.

A cer-

A certain number of boats and nets to be found by the ſociety, who are to ſupport the undertaking.

Four ſkilful fiſhermen, and four boys, to be employed in each boat.

The boys to be bound apprentices to the ſociety for a certain number of years.

After the expiration of their apprenticeſhip, the ſociety, or Government, to provide a boat with nets, for every ſix young men.

And from this time the boat to be conſidered as their own, for the benefit of themſelves and families.

A bounty to be given in proportion to the quantity of fiſh which each boat takes.

Each ſhip to have one hundred or more apprentices, to be found in cloaths, bedding, and proviſions, by the ſociety, until their time of apprenticeſhip expires.

The fiſh to be ſalted on board the ſhips, or in any convenient ſpot on the adjacent ſhore, and kept on board till veſſels arrive to carry them to the different markets.

An emulation between the fiſhing veſſels would be heightened, if different ſhips were

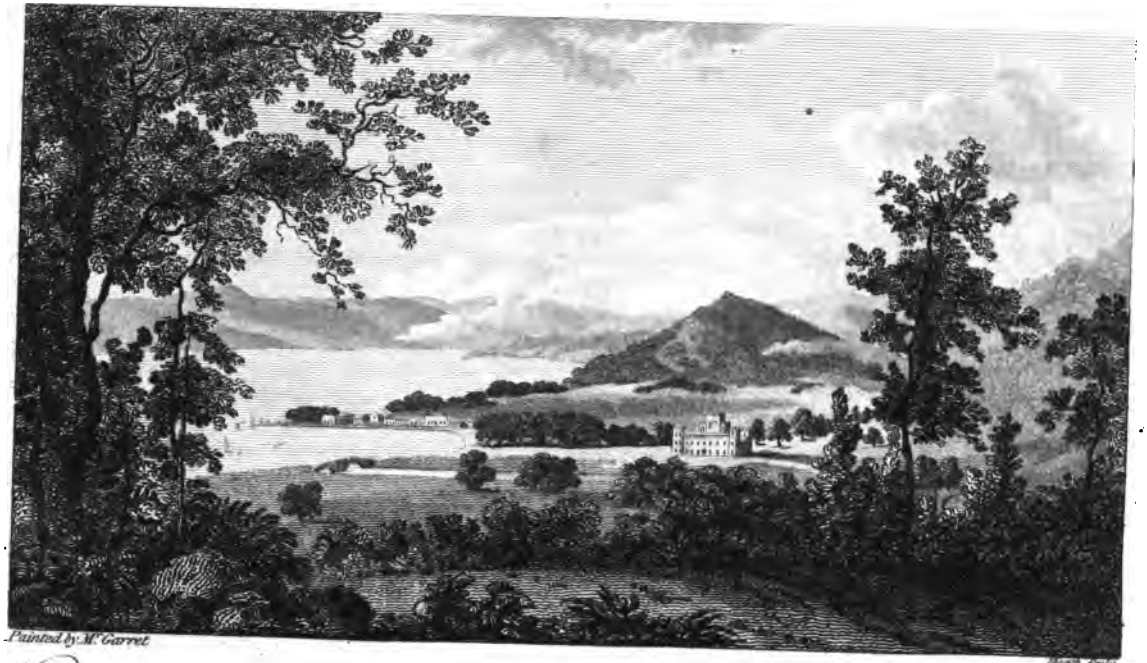
manned, and drew their apprentices from different clans: and, that the whole might be cheered and animated to induſtry, and new adventurers allured from land, each ſhip might be allowed a ſmall band of their national muſic.

To this plan there may be many objections; but I muſt confeſs I cannot ſee any material one: if the principle is admitted, the arrangement will eaſily follow, which I leave to the wiſdom of thoſe noblemen and gentlemen who have ſo laudably and liberally ſubſcribed large ſums for the purpoſe of promoting the fiſheries in Scotland. The great object to be attended to, is, the proper application of the fund. Emulation is the firſt ſpring of activity, and without ſociety there can be no competition. If the riſing generation on the weſtern coaſts of Scotland, are collected together, according to the propoſed plan, it is probable that every benefit which can be expected, will reſult from it. Emulation, in the firſt inſtance, will give vigour to the undertaking; and a few years will convince the inhabitants of that country, that they have

have but juſt diſcovered the advantages which nature has beſtowed upon them. But, when they have taſted the benefits ariſing from their induſtry, intereſt will induce them to purſue it. I mean not, by theſe obſervations, to damp the martial ardour of the northern inhabitants of this iſland: they have ever been foremoſt in the field; but as the exiſtence of this iſland depends upon its maritime power, I wiſh to turn their attention to this object, and there can be no doubt but the ſame intrepid ſpirit will incite them to defend their native country on the ſeas.

The Duke of Argyle's caſtle ſtands very pleaſantly, conſidering the mountainous country in which it is ſituated. It forms a ſquare with four circular turrets. One ſtory is ſunk below the ſurface of the ground; and, round this, there is a large area ſurrounded by iron rails. The caſtle has a very monaſtic appearance: though lately built, the windows of it are all turned with a Gothic arch; and it has a ſuperſtructure intended to give light to the central part of the houſe,

which has rather a heavy appearance on the outſide, and is by no means pleaſing within. There are many good rooms in the houſe, but none very large. Some of them are elegantly furniſhed, and the ceilings beautifully painted and gilded. Several of them are not yet finiſhed. Though there are no hiſtorical pictures, we meet with ſome excellent portraits here, among which we contemplate the images of thoſe patriots and heroes, the ſplendour of whoſe actions has raiſed the family of Argyle, even in an enlightened and warlike nation, to diſtinguiſhed celebrity and eminence. The woods around are very extenſive, and thoſe near the houſe planted with a good deal of taſte. The trees, many of which bear marks of high antiquity, are chiefly beech: there are alſo ſome oaks, cheſnuts, aſh, with a few others. About 300 acres of land, clear of wood, is laid down chiefly for hay and grazing land: very little of it is applied to the purpoſe of raiſing corn; which, if we may judge from the Duke's having a large ſtructure in his park for the purpoſe of drying grain (the quantity of rain that falls being



Painted by Mr. Garret.

Heath Sculp.

View of the TOWN & CASTLE of Inveraray, taken from the foot of the Hill call'd Dunacquaich.

Publish'd as the Act directs June 2, 1768, by G. Robinson & Partners.

being ſo great as to render this neceſſary) would be a very arduous attempt. Though the land around Inverary riſes every way into mountains, it has the advantage of flat ground to the extent of about 1200 acres.

Two rivers diſcharge themſelves into Loch-Fine, the one near the Duke's houſe, the other about a mile diſtant, over each of which there is an handſome bridge. On the top of an hill called Dunacquaich, which is 870 feet high, there ſtands a ſquare building by way of a ſummer-houſe, with two windows in it. From this lofty eminence you have a very extenſive view of Loch-Fine and all the neighbouring mountains, and a bird's eye proſpect of the caſtle and all the plantations. The hill is chiefly planted with fir and birch. The trees, at the bottom of the hill, are very large; they gradually become leſs as you aſcend; and near the top they are reduced to bruſh-wood. There is a tolerable road to the top of this hill, for horſes, and, in different directions from the caſtle, you may ride through beautiful plan-

tations

tations for ſeveral miles. About half a mile from the houſe is the garden, which comprehends near ſeven acres of ground. It has a very large hot-houſe and ſome hot walls. Cherries, and other common fruits, ſeem to thrive very well. Near this garden is a large building, erected with ſome taſte, for cattle in winter, cart-houſes, &c. and a number of dwelling-houſes for the ſervants employed in huſbandry. About the diſtance of a mile from this is another building, on an eminence, which has a very neat appearance, called the Duke's Dairy.

The town or village of Inverary is about half a mile from the caſtle, ſituated on a point of land that runs into the loch. It conſiſts of about 200 houſes, many of which, though ſmall, are neatly built. The people are chiefly employed in fiſhing, which ſometimes employs near 1,000 people. Although the herring be indeed a whimſical, as well as migrating animal, I muſt here contradict the report of the herrings having

having, in a great meaſure, forſaken Loch-Fine, and gone to other parts of the Scottiſh coaſt. About three miles from Inverary, there is a woollen manufactory for cloth and carpets. The perſon who eſtabliſhed it failed; but the buſineſs is now conducted by another man, who has met with ſome ſucceſs. Coals are nearly as dear here as in London, on account of the additional duty, which is a moſt impolitic impoſition, and operates greatly againſt all manufactures. The price of labour at Inverary is from ten-pence to one ſhilling a day. On the whole, the general appearance of the caſtle, town, and environs of Inverary, is ſuch as beſeems the head of a great clan in a ſtrong and mountainous country, who, without loſing ſight of the origin of his family in rude and warlike times, adopts the improvements of the preſent period.

Wedneſday, July 6th. Leave Inverary. After getting out of the Duke of Argyle's woods, which extend three miles from his houſe up the river, the road is quite open and dreary, paſſing over a number of inferior hills, ſurrounded by moun-

mountains, and unenlivened by the ſight of a ſingle tree or ſhrub. In the intervening bottoms or flats, ſome attempts are here and there viſible at cultivation, of which they appear to be abundantly capable. About eight miles from Inverary fall in at Clandiſh with Loch-Awe, of which we have a beautiful view. On this part of the Loch there are eight iſlands, ſome covered with verdure, ſome with wood, and others, which are rocky, with large fir-trees. Here alſo the loch is finely indented by promontories, advancing and ſpreading into it a great way, and joined to the main land only by a narrow iſthmus. Theſe, with the iſlands, form a proſpect highly variegated and pleaſant. On the eaſt ſide of the loch there is a great deal of land fit for corn, and ſome of it is applied to that purpoſe: but what ſeems beſt adapted to the genius of the people, is grazing. A great number of black cattle are reared here, and a ſtill greater number of ſheep. On the ſide of the loch ſtands a well-built modern houſe, called Hay-field. This houſe formerly belonged to a Mr. Campbell, who had a caſtle

upon

upon one of the iſlands, the ruins of which are ſtill perceptible. At the north end of the loch there is a large caſtle, belonging to the Earl of Breadalbane, now falling to ruin. This, in barbarous times, was the antient den or ſtronghold of the family, from which they iſſued forth, at the head of their retainers, like the princes and heroes of Homer, and like thoſe of all uncivilized times and countries, to commit occaſional depredations on their neighbours. The preſent poſſeſſor has the happineſs to live in a milder age, and one more ſuited to the natural benignity of his diſpoſition. The ſculking place of his remote anceſtors is abandoned. The Earl of Breadalbane, following the example of his noble predeceſſor, while he opens his eyes and his fortune to the general good of every part of the country, exerciſes an elegant hoſpitality in his charming reſidence at Loch-Tay, which ſhews how much the beauty and magnificence of nature may ſtill be improved by art and cultivated taſte.

In the vicinity of Loch-Awe, the moſt antient patrimony of the family of Breadalbane,

albane, they now poſſeſs a country near thirty miles in extent. The preſent Lord Breadalbane has let out his land, at the upper part of the lake, on long leaſes, on which the tenants are building comfortable houſes. This muſt be productive of much good to the landlord, his tenants, and the country at large: for, by making it the intereſt of thoſe people to cultivate and improve the land, they will be induſtrious, the landlord will be more certain of his rent, and the country at large will be benefited by an increaſe of population. There are a great many inhabitants about this loch now; but their numbers, by well directed induſtry, might eaſily be trebled.

Dalmally, pleaſantly ſituated on a large river, that has its ſource in the Black Mount, near the upper end of Loch-Awe, into which it falls, is a large ſtraggling village. The miniſter has a tolerable houſe, and an income of 100l. beſides a glebe of about forty acres, of pretty good land. The inn here, which is kept by one Hiſlop, is a very good one.

Labour

Labour in this country is from ten-pence to one ſhilling a day. In a neighbouring mountain, called Chruachan, there is a lead mine, which they have juſt begun to work, and met with very good ſucceſs.

Thurſday, July 7th. Leave Dalmally, and go to Oban. From Dalmally to Bun-Awe the road winds round the top of Loch-Awe, on the ſide of a mountain, covered for the moſt part with trees. From the road, the deſcent to the water, which is a thouſand feet, is, in moſt places, nearly perpendicular. Yet, there is not any parapet wall on the ſide towards the loch, to prevent your falling over, which makes it exceedingly dangerous for carriages, or even for horſes, if they are not very quiet. This road extends near eight miles, when a river runs out of the loch, of moſt aſtoniſhing rapidity, roaring through rocks and looſe ſtones, till it loſes itſelf in an arm of the ſea, known by the name of Loch-Etive, at the upper end of which Bun-Awe is ſituated. Here the Furneſs Company have

an

an houſe and place for making charcoal: for which purpoſe they have purchaſed a great quantity of the neighbouring woods. Above this place, is the high mountain before-mentioned, called Chruachan. From Taynuld and Bun-Awe, the road bends a little inward into the country, from Loch-Etive, paſſing over a number of ſmall hills, which have been covered with oak and birch, though the wood is now moſtly cut down for the purpoſe of making charcoal. Among theſe hills, as in a great many other places in Scotland, you frequently diſcover the ſtumps of large trees, which prove, that very large timber has grown here formerly, and are ſo many incentives to the gentlemen of Scotland to make plantations of foreſt trees, ſince what has flouriſhed in one period, may alſo flouriſh in another. The land here-about belongs chiefly to Campbell of Lochniel, but it is let on leaſe to the Furneſs Company.

About two miles from Oban, there is an old ruinous caſtle, with a ſmall modern houſe built on the top of it.

In

In this old caſtle, which is called Dunſtaffnage, there lives a gentleman of the name of Campbell. A little further, on the point of a rock, are the ruins of Dunolly-Caſtle, ſaid to have been the reſidence of the firſt kings of Scotland. About a mile from this, at the bottom of a ſmall bay, lies the village of Oban, which contains two or three tolerable houſes. Here there are a few fiſhing-boats, chiefly for the fiſhing of herrings: a buſineſs which is carried on with ſome ſucceſs, and which would undoubtedly be attended with more, if duly encouraged by the gentlemen of the country, to whom it would prove of great advantage. But, it would ſeem, that there is, in the gentlemen of this part of the country, as in the Highlands in general, a diſpoſition to keep the lower claſs of people in as abject a ſtate as poſſible. While this humour remains, neither commerce nor agriculture can poſſibly flouriſh. One Stevenſon, who keeps a public houſe here, of the very worſt ſort, is the only man of enterprize in the place: he has built four

veſſels, from 100 to 150 tons, which he employs in the coaſting trade to Greenock, and other places. Having no competitor, he is makingmoney very faſt.

Friday, July 8th. We went from Dalmally to Oban, with an intention of going to the Iſle of Mull, and viſiting Staffa: and this I was the more deſirous of doing, that I had ſeen ſuch baſaltic appearances as are ſaid to diſtinguiſh that iſland, on a large ſcale, in the Straits of Sunda: a circumſtance that might have ſuggeſted ſome compariſons, and led to ſome obſervations. But, finding, that without abundance of time, and proper introductions to the people of Mull, this would be a difficult and dangerous attempt, we relinquiſh our deſign, leave Oban, and go to Appin, which is about twelve miles diſtant. In the courſe of this ride we are obliged to croſs two ferries with our horſes, which is not a very pleaſant undertaking, the currents being very rapid. The road is, in general, tolerably good. We have a fine view of Mull, Liſmore, and ſeveral ſmaller iſlands. Liſmore is the moſt fertile

fertile of all the Hebrides. Though the ſoil be, in general, very thin, and in ſome places not more than an inch above the rocks, which are all ſlate, it produces a great quantity of corn of all kinds. Paſs by the Laird of Lochniel's houſe, which ſeems to be a pretty good one, and is ſurrounded by large plantations. A little further onward, lives another Campbell, called the Laird of Arde, who has alſo a good houſe, and well ſheltered by wood. To the north of this houſe is an inlet of the ſea, forming a ſmall bay, with two or three iſlands, on one of which are the ruins of an old caſtle belonging to the Laird of Arde. This den is remarkable only for being nearly as large as the iſland on which it ſtands. It ſerves to ſhew in what miſerable holes the people of former times were obliged to hide themſelves. Oppoſite to this ſmall iſland is the village of Appin: and, about a mile again from this is Mr. Seaton's houſe, beautifully ſituated on an eminence, which commands a view of Liſmore, with all the iſlands down to the Sound of Mull, and the chain of

mountains which run up to Fort William. On the north-weſt ſide of Loch-Lhynn, great pains have been taken by Mr. Seaton to lay out his grounds, and raiſe plantations, which are very extenſive. There is a great deal of graſs-land about this place, and ſome oats and barley, which look ſtrong and flouriſhing. The houſe is an exceedingly good one, kept neat, and commodiouſly furniſhed, as we experienced, by having very comfortable lodging and beds in it. Between Oban and Appin there is a great deal of low grazing land, and more corn than I have yet ſeen, in an equal ſpace, in the Highlands.

Saturday, July 9th. Leave Appin, in the morning, and ride ſome diſtance by the water ſide, through Mr. Seaton's land, where great attention ſeems to be paid to agriculture, and particularly to keep the land clear of weeds. The manure applied, which is ſhell-ſand and lime, ſeems to anſwer very well, as the crops are ſtrong and healthy. In ſhort, this country, with the roads that open and lead through it, bear evident marks of liberal

and

and patriotic proprietors; for miſery and wretchedneſs are baniſhed from hence, though they are ſtill too viſible, almoſt every where elſe throughout the Highlands.

Ride by the water ſide ten miles to Ballyhuliſh Ferry, where there is a ſmall houſe, in which we were obliged to ſtay ſome time, being wet through when we came to it. The road in general, for ſuch a mountainous and rocky country, is tolerably good. In the afternoon, ride through Glencoe, on each ſide of which are the moſt tremendous precipices I ever beheld in any part of the world. Torrents of water falling from theſe in all ſhapes and directions, form at the bottom a large and rapid river. As we paſſed through the glen, it blew a ſtorm. Sometimes the craggy mountains were hid in black clouds, and, at others, viſible through the miſt, which ſerved to aggravate the gloom of this aweful place, and render it truly horrible. This ſeemed a fit ſcene for the maſſacre of 1691, which leaves a ſtain either on the memory of King William, or that of his miniſters,

niſters, or on both. At the foot of theſe precipitous mountains, there is much verdure, but the ſides are ſo perpendicular, that ſcarcely even a goat can feed upon them. In the middle of the glen there are two or three miſerable huts. The ſtumps of great numbers of large trees remain in ſeveral parts of the glen. At the upper part, the ſide of one mountain is ſtill covered with firs: and where ever peat is dug, many large trees are found, which ſhews, that this has been formerly a foreſt.

Sunday, 10th July. After getting out of Glencoe, which is ten miles long, you may ſee the King's Houſe, at the diſtance of three miles, ſituated on the ſide of a rapid river. Around this lonely hut, for twenty miles in each direction, there ſeems to be no habitation, nor food for man or beaſt. This houſe is ſo ill attended to by the old raſcal who lives in it, that there is not a bed fit to ſleep in, nor any thing to eat, notwithſtanding that he has it rent-free, and is allowed

nine pounds per annum by Government. In the morning leave this curſed place, and ride to Fort-William, twenty-four miles of very bad road, over two mountains; one at Auchnafie, called the Devil's Stair-caſe; the other at Kinloch-Leven, at the head of the lake of that name. About four miles ſouth of Fort-William is a very good grazing farm, on the Lochiel eſtate, called Loch-Andrava, of conſiderable extent, which produces the fineſt graſs I have ſeen in the Highlands.

Monday, 11th July. Viſit Fort-William, built in King William's reign. The preſent fort, which is a triangle, has two baſtions, and is capable of admitting a garriſon of 800 men, but not to be defended againſt any attack. Several hills near it command the whole fort, and the north ſide of it is quite open, the wall having lately fallen down. There are now two companies of infantry in it. About a mile from Fort-William is Inverlochy, an old caſtle, with large round tow-

ers, ſuppoſed to have been built by Edward I. In 790 Inverlochy was one of the ſeats of the kings of Scotland. About a mile from this caſtle, on the river Lochy, which empties itſelf into the ſea at Fort-William, is a ſalmon fiſhery, the joint property of Lochiel and the Duke of Gordon: 200 barrels, containing, each, from twenty-five to twenty-ſeven fiſh, have been taken this year, which is reckoned a very ſucceſsful fiſhing. Theſe barrels have been ſold as high as ſeven pounds, but produce now only five pounds, ten ſhillings, which will bear a profit of about forty ſhillings. This fiſhery is farmed by four men, who pay 150l. per annum for it, and for this ſum have land into the bargain, which produces 50l. per annum to them. Therefore, I ſuppoſe, the fiſhery muſt be very profitable, though they do not take the means to fiſh the river properly. The quality of this ſalmon is equal to that of the Severn.

Tueſday, 12th July. Ride by the ſide of Lochiel to Mr. Cameron of Faſſifern's houſe.

A part

A part of the eſtate of Lochiel, which lies on each ſide of this loch, has exceedingly good grazing land to the tops of the hills. The lower ground is a light ſandy ſoil, which would produce very good corn, eſpecially as a great quantity of ſea-weed is thrown on the ſhore, which, mixed with lime, makes good manure. The lime, indeed, is not upon the ſpot, but is brought from the Iſland of Liſmore in ſtones, and landed at Lochiel for three ſhillings per ton. At preſent, the weed which is thrown on the ſhore is converted to another uſe, which probably may be more beneficial to the proprietor than putting it on the land. It is cut once in three years, and burnt into kelp, for making glaſs. Mr. Cameron makes about ſixteen tons of this triennially. It is ſold, ſometimes, for ſix pounds per ton on the ſpot, which muſt produce a good profit, as the only drawback, is the labour, which is one ſhilling a day. The eſtate of Lochiel to the north-weſt reaches all the way to Loch-Arkek, where there

there is an extent of wood near twelve miles long, all firs: and, at the upper end of Lochiel is a very good oak wood, of near 200 acres. The eaſy communication with the water and the ſea, muſt make the timber of conſiderable value, if ſuffered to grow to a large ſize; but the growth of trees has been much neglected. The whole country being turned into paſture land, for the more immediate profit ariſing from grazing, has prevented the wood from getting up, which it would do naturally, if it were only protected from the cattle, as clearly appears from ſeveral ſpots about Faſſifern's houſe, where the cattle are not ſuffered to go, being covered with very fine oak and birch. Were this ſimple plan adopted, either by incloſures or otherwiſe, in the worſt part of the eſtate, where grazing is not ſo profitable, in the courſe of ten years woods might be raiſed which would be very profitable. As climate here is ſo much complained of, and the ripening of the corn is a matter of great uncertainty, the grazing ground

ground might, at a ſmall expence at firſt, be made more productive than it is at preſent, by adopting the method uſed in Derbyſhire, of large encloſures, where graſs will always grow better than when it is entirely open. This would feed more black cattle, and employ more people to attend them, than ſheep do, the rearing of which, I clearly ſee, if continued to its preſent extent, will depopulate the whole country; for one family can attend as many ſheep as ſeveral miles will graze.

Ill fares the land, to haſt'ning ills a prey,
While wealth accumulates, and men decay;
Princes and lords may flouriſh or may fade;
A breath can make them, as a breath has made:
But a bold peaſantry, their country's pride,
When once deſtroy'd, can never be ſupply'd.

Another plan is abſolutely neceſſary for the improvement of all this country, which is, to grant long leaſes to the tenants, and to make it their intereſt to live at home and cultivate the land. By theſe means, the eſtates would,

would, in time, be greatly benefited, the landlord might raiſe his rents without oppreſſing the tenant, and thoſe people who are now, to all appearance, truly miſerable and wretched, rendered comfortable and happy. The oppoſite plan to this is ſtill the prevailing cuſtom in moſt parts of the Highlands. The chieftain lets the land in large lots, to the inferior branches of the family, all of whom muſt ſupport the dignity of lairds. Theſe renters let the land out in ſmall parcels, from year to year, to the lower claſs of people, and, to ſupport their dignity, ſqueeze every thing out of them they can poſſibly get, leaving them only a bare ſubſiſtence. Until this evil is obviated, Scotland can never improve.

That part of the Lochiel eſtate which goes down from Fort-William to the ferry at Bally-huliſh, contains a quantity of very good grazing land, and will produce any thing that may be wiſhed for, ſuch as carrots, turnips, or cabbages, for feeding cattle in winter,

ter, &c. Great quantities of very fine potatoes are now growing upon it, as flouriſhing as any in England. By the culture of ſuch plants and roots, more black cattle may be fed: for the great drawback in this buſineſs at preſent, is the want of provender in winter. Near Loch-Leven is a very good ſlate quarry, which in ſome meaſure ſupplies the neighbouring country, and ſome of it is ſent coaſtways to different parts. Mr. Seaton has two on the oppoſite ſhore, which rather diminiſh its value: however, it may be turned to a very good account, by adopting a new and more comfortable ſtile of habitations in the Highlands, for the poor people, who cannot now be ſaid to live in houſes. No Kamſkatka hut can be worſe than a Highlander's. Thoſe dreadful abodes muſt often be the cauſe of diſeaſe and death.

The farm of Bennevis is a very good one for grazing, and other purpoſes. On the banks of the River Lochy is a great extent of flat land, ſeveral hundred acres. This is

at

at preſent covered with a ſort of moſs, but has a ſandy ſoil under it, which, by means of ſea-weed or lime, may be converted into good land in the courſe of two or three years. Thoſe manures deſtroy the moſs in one year: the next, tolerable potatoes may be raiſed; and the third, oats or barley. It may then be laid down in graſs. At the upper end of Lochiel is a ſalmon fiſhery: but nets only are uſed, and few fiſh are taken.

Wedneſday, 13th July. The town of Maryborough has a good many tolerable houſes in it, and contains about 500 people, who have actually no employment, but a little herring-fiſhing in the ſeaſon. The only mode, in my opinion, which can be adopted to make them induſtrious, is, to eſtabliſh amongſt them a woollen manufactory. This country produces a great quantity of wool, which is now ſent to Glaſgow and Liverpool to be wrought into cloth, &c. A manufactory of wool would render the articles

ticles of dreſs much cheaper, and give activity to a ſet of men, loſt to the world and to themſelves in the moſt torpid and miſerable indolence. The communication from hence to the ſea is too obvious to admit of any illuſtration. Ships of any ſize may come up to Fort-William: but the paſſages among the iſlands are dangerous, from rapid tides and currents, and thoſe ſtorms and hard ſqualls to which all mountainous countries are ſubject. Yet it certainly may be navigated, and, in the ſummer months, with eaſe. At Fort-William there is great abundance of peat for fuel, particularly on the Lochiel eſtate, not three miles from the town, whither it is brought in boats. Coals alſo may be landed here tolerably cheap. Fiſh of various ſorts are caught here in great plenty: ſalmon, turbot, herrings, haddocks, whitings, &c. &c.

To the weſtward of Lochiel is a conſiderable eſtate, called Clanronnald, belonging to Macdonald, who alſo poſſeſſes the greater part

part of the iſland of South Uiſt, which, by the article of kelp alone, produces 1500l. a year.

Thurſday, 14th July. Leave Fort-William, and go to Letter-Findlay, fourteen miles of very bad road, and rather hilly. Paſs over High-Bridge, built by General Wade over the River Spean: two of the arches are ninety-five feet high. This is a very rapid river, running between high and perpendicular rocks into Loch-Lochy, which is fourteen miles long, and two broad. This loch empties itſelf into the weſtern ſea, at Fort-William, as Loch-Oich does through Loch-Neſs, into the eaſtern, at Inverneſs. From Fort-William to the weſt part of Loch-Lochy, there is a great quantity of good grazing land, the graſs being of a moderate height. The mountains on the north of the loch are of vaſt height, and barren, except near the bottom, where there is ſome good graſs. On the ſouth ſide of the loch there are good ſheep-walks, and the land is, in various places, covered with wood. When you firſt come

come upon Loch-Lochy, you have a view into Loch-Arkek; and upon the oppoſite ſhore, near the entrance into Loch-Arkek, ſtood Achnacarrie, the ſeat of Lochiel, burnt in 1746. The road from this place ſtretches eight miles, on the ſide of Loch-Lochy, and is ſometimes carried through very beautiful woods of aller and birch. After paſſing Loch-Lochy, a very ſhort diſtance brings you to Loch-Oich, a narrow lake, prettily indented, and adorned with ſmall, wooded iſlands. On the north ſhore, near the middle of the lake, is Glen-Garie, the ſeat of Mr. Macdonald, a modern, though odd-built houſe. Near this ſtand the ruins of an old caſtle, ſituated on a rock. This place is prettily wooded, and the land up the glen ſeems to be well cultivated.

After leaving this loch, you travel about four miles to Fort-Auguſtus, which is ſituated on a plain at the head of Loch-Neſs, between the Rivers Tarff and Oich. Over the laſt of theſe, there is a bridge of three

arches, well built, which opens a communication with the north. Fort-Auguſtus is a ſmall fortreſs, formed by four baſtions, and is capable of containing about 400 men. It is not capable of any defence, being commanded by ſeveral places at no great diſtance. Near the fort is a ſmall village, and a tolerable inn; and below it, a little pier, which affords ſhelter for ſmall veſſels and boats, that come from Inverneſs to ſupply the garriſon. The mountains on each ſide of Fort-Auguſtus are very rocky and barren: nor is there much grazing or corn-land in the bottoms.

Friday, July 15. Leave Fort-Auguſtus, and aſcend a very long hill to the ſouth of the fort, which is near three miles to the top; on reaching the ſummit of which, you are preſented with a view of numberleſs hills and mountains of almoſt barren rock. In the vallies, or rather pits, may be ſeen a few acres of grazing land, and a ſmall quantity of corn. On the top of this mountain

is

is Loch-Tarff, about a mile wide, with ſeveral ſmall iſlands in it, on ſome of which you ſee a few ſhrubs. This loch ſends forth the River Tarff, which runs down to Fort-Auguſtus, ſwelled in its paſſage by ſeveral ſmall ſtreams. Ride nine miles over this barren country, and arrive at the celebrated fall of Foyers, at the upper part of the glen, which is beautifully covered with birch-trees. Above the fall is a bridge built over the river upon two perpendicular rocks, the top of the arch near 100 feet from the level of the water; and juſt above the bridge, the whole body of the Tarff falls near fifty feet perpendicular into the glen. Near a quarter of a mile below this bridge is the large fall, which is near two hundred feet, and the water afterwards runs into Loch-Neſs, over large and rugged rocks. On a promontory cloſe by this river, a gentleman of the name of Fraſer, has a houſe pleaſantly ſituated, which commands a good view of the loch, and the mountains on each ſide. About a

mile from the Fall of Foyers, the road is carried through a very beautiful birch wood, to the General's Hut, a very indifferent public houſe, where we were obliged to dine on very bad fare. Near this are the remains of an old kirk, where many of the Fraſers lie expoſed to the rude inſults of man and beaſt. After leaving the General's Hut, the road goes for twelve miles by the ſide of Loch-Nefs, through a beautiful ſhrubbery of birch, oak, and allers. The oppoſite ſide of the loch is formed by very high mountains, moſtly covered with heath. At the lower part of the loch, which is twenty-four miles long, and at ſome places a mile wide, are many plantations of fir, ſome of them very extenſive, but none of the trees above fifteen or twenty years old. Some hollies, and a great deal of juniper and furze, grow at the lower part of the loch. This furze is the firſt I have ſeen in the Highlands. The plantations of fir are continued all the way to Inverneſs, which is about five miles from the

the lower end of Loch-Neſs, where it forms a river which falls into the Murray-Firth.

On the north ſide of this great expanſe of water, where it is indented by a promontory of ſolid rock, ſtands Caſtle-Urquhart, once the ſeat of the Cummins, at one period the moſt powerful clan in Scotland. The lake, with its woody borders, the lofty mountains within which it is emboſomed, and the eaſy tranſition of ideas, by means of the lake, to the forts, and to the town of Inverneſs, render this ſpot one of the moſt charming that the imagination can conceive. The ſoil between the lower part of Loch-Neſs and Inverneſs is very ſandy, but produces tolerable corn. In the River-Neſs much ſalmon is caught. The fiſhery is let to the London fiſhmongers.

Inverneſs is a town of conſiderable magnitude, ſaid to contain about 11,000 inhabitants. Some of the houſes in it are tolerably built, but the ſtreets narrow and dirty. It is ſituated on a plain between the Murray Firth and the River Neſs. Ships of 4 or 500

tons can ride within a mile of the town, and, at high tide, veſſels of 200 tons can come up to the quay, which, though ſmall, is made ſafe and convenient. The principal buſineſs carried on here is the ſpinning of thread, making linen and woollen cloth for their own conſumption, and ſacking for exportation. Several large buildings have been erected for thoſe purpoſes, and much buſineſs is carried on in private houſes. On the north, near the town, are the remains of Oliver's Fort, which was made of mud. Three of the baſtions are ſtill remaining. This fort was well ſituated, for it commands the whole town, and might at any time be ſurrounded by water. Several of the factory houſes are now built within it, and a part of it forms the baſon for the reception of veſſels. On the ſouth ſide of the town, on an eminence, ſtood old Fort-George, taken and blown up by the Highlanders in 1746. Juſt below this place is a handſome bridge of ſeven arches over the River Neſs. Several places round

round Inverneſs command beautiful views, particularly a hill covered with firs called Tomnaheurich. From this hill you may ſee the whole town, the Murray-Firth, the River Neſs, and a variety of neighbouring mountains. There is a great deal of corn raiſed about Inverneſs, particularly oats and beans. The ſoil is light and ſandy, and there are great complaints here of the want of rain: ſo very different from, and yet ſo near is the climate to that about Fort-William. The want of rain, in this part of Scotland, may be accounted for as follows: the mountains on the ſouth-weſt, from which the rain generally comes, are ſo exceedingly high, that the clouds are arreſted, and ſhed among them the greateſt part of their moiſture. Thoſe weſtern mountains are alſo ſo ſtrangely formed, and heaped up to the ſky in ſo many perpendicular points, that they naturally occaſion eddies round them, and draw the wind in various directions, making as it were a kind of vortex: ſo that the clouds cannot

poſſibly eſcape them. By this means the eaſtern part of Scotland, which lies in their direction, is prevented from receiving the quantity of rain by which it would be watered. This part of the country, at preſent, bears evident marks of drought, from the top of Loch-Neſs all the way to the eaſtward, while every part of the Weſt Highlands is refreſhed with rain even in ſuperabundance.

The iſland of Great Britain, between Inverneſs and Fort-William, aſſumes a form that is very extraordinary and curious. It is deeply indented on either ſide, and nearly divided by water, which is moſtly, and might eaſily be made navigable all the way. But a conſiderable commerce alone could make a return ſuitable to the expence of doing ſo. Loch-Neſs, Loch-Oich, and Loch-Lochy, which are all navigable, might eaſily be united with each other, by canals, and form a communication between the two ſeas. The land which ſeparates theſe lochs is low, and a canal might eaſily be made from one to

the

the other. Theſe lochs, from Inverneſs to Fort-William, are bounded by high mountains on each ſide, and from both the weſtern and the eaſtern point of view, exhibit the appearance of the iſland being interſected by water.

Saturday, 16th, July. Leave Inverneſs, and ride fifteen miles, part of it over Culloden Moor: paſs by Culloden-Houſe, the ſeat of Mr. Forbes, and the ruins of Cauder-Caſtle; and have a very good view of Fort-George, a ſtrong and regular fortreſs. The barracks here are handſome, forming ſeveral good ſtreets. This fort is ſituated on a low and narrow neck of land, running into the Murray-Firth, and compleatly commands the entrance into the harbour. The land between Inverneſs and Nairn is quite low and ſandy.

Nairn is a ſmall town, ſituated on an eminence near the ſea. The houſes are built of ſtone, and ſome of them pretty good. The north-eaſt end of the town is compoſed of miſe-

miſerable Highland huts. Many boats belong to the people of this town, the principal employment of the men being fiſhing. The boats are large, and, from their conſtruction, capable of bearing a great deal of ſail. They are made rather ſharp before, and continue their breadth nearly to the ſtern. This is a good country for corn; but the ſoil being ſandy, the want of rain has kept the crops very backward.

Sunday, 17th July. Leave Nairn, and ride moſt part of the way, on the beach, by the ſea-ſide, to Forres, a ſmall well-built town, pleaſantly ſituated near ſome little hills, and, as it lies on an eminence, capable of being kept very clean. The country about it has a chearful appearance, having a few gentlemen's ſeats, with ſome plantations about them. On a hill weſt of the town are the remains of a caſtle, and a melancholy view of a number of ſand-hills, that now cover that tract of land which was formerly the eſtate of a Mr. Cowben, in the

pariſh of Dyke. This inundation was occaſioned by the influx of the ſea, and the violence of the wind. It had been the cuſtom to pull up the bent, a long ſpiry graſs, near the ſhore, for litter for horſes, by which means the ſand was looſened, and gave way to the violence of the ſea and wind, which carried it over ſeveral thouſand acres of land. The people having been prevented from pulling up any more of the graſs, the progreſs of the ſand is now nearly ſtopped, and the ſea has retired: but the wind has blown ſome of the ſand from the hills over Colonel Grant's land, and deſtroyed near one hundred acres. A ſand-bank, which is all dry at low water, runs out from this place for ſeveral miles, into the Murray-Firth. Some of the land, which has been long forſaken by the water, is now beginning to be uſeful again, and is turned into grazing land. At Forres, coarſe linen and ſewing-thread are made. About a mile from the town, on the left-hand ſide of the road, is a ſtone near twenty

twenty feet high, called King Sweno's Stone, erected by the Scots in memory of the final retreat of the Danes. On a moor, about four miles further, Shakeſpear places the rencounter of Macbeth and the Wierd Siſters; and it is judiciouſly choſen, for all the women in this part of the country have the appearance of midnight hags. They only want the cauldron and the broom-ſtick to compleat them for the ſtage. In our way from Forres to Elgin, paſs by the ruins of Kinloſs-Abbey, founded by David I. in 1150. Near this place Duffus, King of Scotland, was ſaid to be murdered by thieves. All the country between Forres and Elgin is very barren; moſtly black heath and ſand mixed with gravel. In ſome places there is a tolerable crop of beare, which is a poor ſort of barley, and oats: but the ground much in want of rain. Near Elgin is a large moor, or moſs, which the poſſeſſor is draining; by which he employs a great number of people, and in time may probably reap ſome benefit to himſelf.

For

For where a moſs grows over ſand, it may, in a few years, be brought into good grazing land. About half a mile from Elgin is a very large plantation of firs, called Quarry-Wood.

Elgin, a town about the ſize of Forres, has a few good houſes in it. Of the cathedral, a very beautiful old ruin, part of two towers, the weſt entrance, and the chancel, ſtill remain, though much mutilated: however, there is enough to ſhew the exquiſite workmanſhip with which it was formed, and whoever ſees it, muſt lament the rude violence of the Reformers, that brought it to deſolation. On the weſt of the town, on a hill, ſtood an old caſtle, which, from its ſituation, would command the town. Of this ſtructure, a few heaps of ſtones are now only remaining. The people here, as in all the little towns on this coaſt from Inverneſs, are employed in making thread and linen cloth, chiefly for their own conſumption. All theſe towns, Inverneſs, Nairn, Forres, and Elgin, have a very diſmal appearance, being all built of dark

dark ſtone: nor can they claim the merit of being very clean, and Elgin, in filthineſs, exceeds them all.

Monday, 18th July. Leave Elgin, and go to Fochabers, through ſeveral miles of very good corn land; the ſoil ſandy; the crops now on the ground chiefly beare and oats, with ſome few acres of wheat. About five miles from Elgin, on the left, is a gentleman's ſeat, with very extenſive plantations of firs, upon land which, in a few years, might be made very fit for any kind of grain. By alloting certain portions, rent free, for eight or nine years, to poor families, they would be able to maintain themſelves, improve the land, and promote population. It is impoſſible to avoid obſerving the injudicious manner in which the Scots have made plantations: nor can I poſſibly account for it in any other way than by conſidering it as the effect of paſſion. They have been continually ridiculed by the Engliſh, for having no trees in their country. Some men, there-

therefore, determined to be laughed at no longer, have gone home, and inſtead of planting a variety of trees, and placing them ſo as to be a ſcreen to the land, and an ornament to the country, they have turned great portions of their eſtates into foreſts of Scotch firs, which are but ugly trees at beſt, and which grow ſo nearly of a height, and are placed ſo cloſe together, that the country ſtill looks, at a diſtance, as if there was not a tree in it. The particular plantation I have juſt mentioned, is at a ſufficient diſtance from the houſe, to admit of converſion into corn-land without interfering with the pleaſure-ground: therefore, I would recommend it to the owner to cut all the trees down, and make the uſe of it I have mentioned. It is a melancholy reflection, that people are leaving the Highlands daily, and tranſporting themſelves to America, while thouſands of acres are lying waſte, which might be made productive to the owner, and maintain numberleſs families.

Croſs

Croſs the River Spey at Fochabers, where there is a ferry-boat, but no bridge. This, I believe, is the moſt rapid river in Scotland. After heavy rains it carries every thing before it. At Fochabers is Gordon-Caſtle, a very large and elegant building. The centre of the houſe is old. The north-eaſt front is regular. The ſouth-weſt front has a ſquare tower in the middle, which is conſiderably higher than the top of the houſe; the wings, which are new, are very elegant. The whole front extends near 350 feet, and has upwards of 120 windows. The ſituation of the houſe is low, and rather damp. The park, though not extenſive, has many fine old trees in it, but planted without taſte or judgment. All the grounds about it are in a very unfiniſhed ſtate. The hills above the houſe are all planted with fir. As to the inſide of the houſe, I can ſay nothing. The Ducheſs being at home, we did not chuſe to intrude upon her. The old town of Fochabers conſiſts of miſerable huts, but a new one is begun, in which

which are ſeveral good houſes, and two tolerable inns. At this place there is an eſtabliſhment for making ſewing-thread, in which about fifty girls are employed. From Fochabers to Cullen is twelve miles, a very fine corn country all the way, and the crops of wheat, beare, and oats, very flouriſhing and ſtrong. The ſoil, in this part of the country, has in it a mixture of clay. Some fields of grey peaſe are ſown here, and ſeem to thrive very well. On this road are a number of ſmall houſes, belonging to the Gordons, being in the neighbourhood of the Duke.

Cullen is a ſmall poor town, without one good houſe in it, pleaſantly ſituated on the ſide of a ſmall hill, under which is Cullen-houſe, a ſeat of the Earl of Findlater, ſtanding on the edge of a glen. The plantations round it are very extenſive. The houſe is very antient and large, but there are no good rooms in it, nor any pictures, except a few tolerable portraits. A bridge of one

arch, of ſeventy feet high, is thrown over the glen juſt by the houſe, at the bottom of which runs a rapid ſtream. In the evening paſs by Portſoy, a neat little fiſhery town, on a ſmall promontory, running into the ſea. Arrive at Bamff at night. The country between Cullen and Bamff is well cultivated, and incloſed, in ſome places, by ſtone dykes. It produces a great quantity of beare and oats, and a ſmall proportion of wheat and grey peaſe. The ſoil is remarkably good, and the effects of good huſbandry are very viſible. Moſt of the cottages, and particularly the farm-houſes, are built of ſtone, and covered with tiles or ſlate: a comfortable ſight, to which we have not been accuſtomed ſince we entered Scotland. The poor people in all the weſtern part of it, are ſtill living in miſerable huts, a few of which are to be ſeen here.

Bamff is pleaſantly ſituated on the ſide of a hill, cloſe to the ſea. There are ſeveral ſtreets in it, and one which is very decent.

The

The harbour is but indifferent. The ſalmon-fiſhing here, in the River Divenon, amounts to 1000l. per annum. Near the town is Duff-houſe, the ſeat of the Earl of Fife, a very large pile of building, with a ſquare tower at each end. The front is richly ornamented with carving. The rooms are all ſmall, and the beſt apartments are not yet finiſhed. The plantation and walks about this houſe are laid out with more taſte and elegance, than any I have ſeen in Scotland. A beautiful river, called the Dive, runs through the grounds, and near the houſe is an elegant bridge over it, of nine arches, built by Government. All the neighbouring hills are covered with pine. Oppoſite to Bamff is a little town, called Macduff, belonging to the Earl of Fife, who is taking much pains to improve it, and is building a pier for the coaſting veſſels, which, when finiſhed, will be ſafe and commodious.

Tueſday, 19th July. Leave Bamff, and go through two ſmall villages, called New Deer

and Old Deer, to Peterhead. From Bamff to New Deer, about ſixteen miles. The land here belongs chiefly to Lord Fife; a great part of it is in a high ſtate of improvement. It is moſtly corn land, though there is ſome fit for the fattening of cattle, to which uſe a part of it is applied. Many of the bullocks are ſo large, as to amount, when fattened, to the value of 25l. At Old Deer is the remains of an old abbey, and near it is held a large fair annually for cattle, for which they were preparing as we paſſed. From this place to Peterhead, a ſpace of ſixteen miles, the ſoil is a cold ſtiff clay: the crops very thin, and backward.

Wedneſday, July 20. Peterhead is a neat little town, ſituated on a peninſula. It contains about 3000 people. They have lately built a new pier, of granite, which coſt 8000l. The harbour will now contain about twenty veſſels. They have twelve feet water at the pier-head. The commerce here is very conſiderable to the Baltic and Dantzic, for deals, hemp,

hemp, &c. Seventeen veſſels are employed in this and the coaſting trade, and three large ſloops are annually ſent to fiſh among the Weſtern Iſlands, and the Hebrides, where they catch great quantities of cod and ling, which they ſalt, and ſell to the inhabitants of the Weſtern Highlands. There is a great deal of fiſh caught alſo at Peterhead, and Peterburgh: near 2000 barrels of cod annually, which is ſent to different towns on the coaſt, and ſome of it to London. At Peterhead is a very good mineral ſpring, which is conſidered as very efficacious in removing any complaint in the bowels. It operates as a very ſtrong diuretic. Near the ſpring is a very good ball-room, under which there are two ſalt-water baths. In the ſeaſon this is a place of polite reſort. The town is neat, and well built, and the inn a very good one. Eight hundred people are employed here, in a factory for ſewing-thread. The girls earn from five-pence to fifteen-pence per diem. The harbour is ſafe,

and

and eaſy of acceſs. Turbot are frequently ſold here for four-pence, weighing twenty pounds. From Peterhead go to Bowneſs, a ſmall fiſhing-town, where are the celebrated Bullers, or Boilers of Buchan: a great hollow in a rock projecting into the ſea, open at the top, through which you may ſee the boats laying in a baſon, below which is a good harbour for them in bad weather. About two miles ſouth of this place, is Slane's Caſtle, the ſeat of the Earl of Errol, a very old houſe, forming a quadrangle in the middle. Its ſituation is very curious, being upon the top of a rock, almoſt perpendicular from the ſea, and entirely expoſed to the violence of the winds from the eaſtward. In a ſtorm, the ſpray of the ſea actually daſhes upon the houſe: but when it was built, this inconvenience was trifling, when the ſecurity it afforded from ſavage neighbours was conſidered. It is, two thirds, ſurrounded by water. On the acceſſible ſide, there was a ditch and drawbridge, but now both are deſtroyed.

ſtroyed. The houſe has little or no furniture in it, and is much neglected. The gardens are turned into corn-fields. Near the houſe are ſome remarkable rocks, on which thouſands of ſea-birds build their neſts. One of thoſe rocks forms a natural arch of at leaſt ſixty feet high. About half a mile north of the houſe is a mineral well, which ſeems to have the ſame quality as that at Peterhead. From Slanes go to Ellan, a ſmall village, where the Earl of Aberdeen has a houſe, with ſome tolerable plantations about it: but we were refuſed leave to walk through any of them, or to ſee the inſide of the houſe: the only inſtance of this ſort we have met with in Scotland. From Ellan to Aberdeen is ſixteen miles, of very bad country. The greateſt part is black heath, full of rocks and large ſtones; ſo that the plough, except in a few ſpots, cannot enter it. At the north end of Old Aberdeen, is an elegant Gothic arch, turned over the River Don; a large

deep

and deep river running through a glen, till it comes near the ſea.

Old Aberdeen conſiſts of one ſtreet only, and the houſes are very indifferent. There is a College, called King's College, founded by James IV. At preſent about 150 ſtudents belong to it, eighty of whom have apartments in the college. The reſt muſt lodge out of it, for want of room. Commons are provided for them in the college, but they are at liberty to eat in or out of it as they think proper. This building is by no means uniform or ſtriking, except the top of the tower, which is turned in two arches, ſupporting the crowns, and has rather an elegant appearance. The library is a good room, and contains an excellent collection of antient and modern books, with ſome very curious old manuſcripts. The chapel, which joins the library, is very old, and much out of repair. The hall is a large well-proportioned room, very ill furniſhed; but it has ſome good portraits in it. There are profeſ-

ſors

ſors here of all the ſciences, and their ſalaries are but ſmall. Hence, they pay great attention, I am told, to their different departments. If a man has a diſpoſition to obtain learning and information, he may acquire them here at a ſmall expence; and without this diſpoſition, he will acquire them no where. Their vacation happened at this time, which laſts ſix months. During the other ſix, lectures are continually read, and the ſtudents are called on, as at ſchools, to give an account of their leſſons.

New Aberdeen, ſituated between the Rivers Don and Dee, is a large and well-built city, adjoining to the old town of that name. Some of the ſtreets are wide, and the houſes lofty and ſpacious: they are all built of granite, the ſame kind of ſtone which is ſent from hence to pave the ſtreets of London. This ſtone is ſo hard, that no people can work it except thoſe who have been accuſtomed to it from their youth. The inſtrument they uſe

is

is very ſimple: it is a kind of hammer with two ſharp points. The principal art in working this ſtone ſeems to me to be perſeverance. And who will deny that an Aberdeen's man poſſeſſes this quality? The ſtone, however, when it is worked, looks well, and muſt be very durable. The public buildings here, are two large kirks, cloſe together, and Gordon's School, at ſome diſtance from the city, with a large garden round it. This ſchool, which is a handſome ſtone building, ſupports and educates eighty boys, in reading, writing, arithmetic, French, &c. A college here, founded by Earl Mariſchal, about the ſame ſize as King's College, is attended by the ſame number of ſtudents, but none of thoſe live in the college. The library here is much inferior to that of the other ſeminary. The hall is a handſome room, with a full length picture of Lord Bute, a half length of Lord Buchan, and ſome other good portraits. The muſeum is a ſmall room, containing a very indifferent collection of curioſities, but a num-

a number of excellent inſtruments for experimental philoſophy. The town-hall is a ſpacious and elegant room. Here is alſo a grammar ſchool, and an hoſpital, a very plain building, which ſends out between 7 and 800 patients annually. The two cities of Aberdeen contain about 13,000 ſouls, and about 3,000 in the ſuburbs.

The trade of Aberdeen is chiefly to Holland and the Baltic, and a veſſel or two to Oporto. Its manufactures and trade, woollen, thread, and cotton ſtockings, but chiefly woollen, of which they ſend a great quantity annually to Holland and Germany: ſalmon, grain, dried ſkate, ling, cod, &c. The pier of Aberdeen is 1200 feet long, built in a circular form, for the purpoſe of keeping the River Dee within certain bounds, to clear the harbour, and obtain a ſufficient draught of water; which has had the deſired effect, for they have now thirteen feet water over the bar, which will admit of ſhips of four hundred tons burthen. This pier coſt 16,000l. It is very ſtrong, and built of granite. At

Aberdeen

Aberdeen is an exceeding good market for all ſorts of meat and vegetables, and a great variety of fiſh. The inn kept by Mr. Smith is a very good one.

Friday, 22d July. Leave Aberdeen, and croſs the Dee, a very large river, over which is an elegant bridge of ſeven arches. About a mile and a half from the bridge, on the Stonehaven road, is a beautiful view of the city, with a number of neat country houſes round it. From this hill the road runs near the ſea all the way to Stonehaven, and is very dreary: no trees to be ſeen, except now and then a ſmall plantation of firs. Some few ſpots are converted into corn land and graſs, but heath prevails. The huts are little better than the Highland ones.

Stonehaven is a ſmall village, ſituated in a rocky bay. The inhabitants are chiefly ſupported by fiſhing. They have four or five ſloops here, of forty or fifty tons burthen, which they employ in the fiſhery, and go to Aberdeen, and other places on the coaſt to

diſpoſe

diſpoſe of what they get. The fiſh generally taken are, cod, ling, haddocks, and ſkate, and ſometimes they take a great quantity of dog-fiſh, from which they extract oil.

About a mile from Stonehaven, to the ſouth, are the ruins of Dunotter-Caſtle, the antient ſeat of the Earls Mariſchal of Scotland, on a high perpendicular rock, almoſt ſurrounded by the ſea. On the acceſſible part, which is very narrow, there are three gate-ways within each other, and to each was formerly affixed a port culliſe. This place, before cannon were in uſe, muſt have been impregnable: it has been very large, and capable of containing ſeveral hundred men. Sleep at Stonehaven. The only factory here is a ſmall one for canvaſs, carried on by ſome people of Aberdeen.

Saturday, 23d July. In the morning leave Stonehaven, and go to Inverbervie. The road runs on cliffs all the way by the ſea-ſide. The ſoil is in many places very good, and tolerably cultivated.

Inver-

Inverbervie is a ſmall village between two hills, which terminate in high cliffs towards the ſea. The vale behind it is very pleaſant and fertile. The people of this village are chiefly employed in making ſewing-thread. Go from Inverbervie to Montroſe, fifteen miles of highly cultivated land, great part of it incloſed. The wheat, beare, and oats, remarkably good, and the graſs very thick. There are ſeveral good houſes near the road, with tolerable plantations about them. The farm-houſes, and even the cottages, in this part of the country, are well built and comfortable. Two miles from Montroſe is an elegant bridge of ſeven arches, over the River North-Eſk, built by the people of Montroſe, at the expence of 6,500l. a very liberal donation to the public, for on this bridge there is no toll-gate. The King, out of the forfeited eſtates, granted them the aid of 800l.

Montroſe is a conſiderable town, well built of ſtone, and has one very wide ſtreet in it. It is ſituated on a ſandy plain, and cloſe by it runs

runs the river South-Eſk, which is navigable up to the town for ſhips of 3 or 400 tons. Larger ſhips may come in, as there are eighteen feet water over the bar, but the veſſels they generally employ are about 200 tons. A great deal of coarſe linen cloth, called Oſnaburghs, is made here for exportation: alſo canvaſs and ſewing-thread: a great deal of malt too, is made for exportation. At Montroſe is an Engliſh chapel, a neat building, with an organ in it. The town-houſe is a handſome building on porticos. To the weſt of the town is a baſon, nearly two miles wide, through which runs the South-Eſk River. This baſon is full at high water, and dry at half-ebbs. Were there water enough in it for veſſels to lie in, it would be as convenient a harbour as any in Britain. A great quantity of ſalmon is caught here, in the North and South-Eſk Rivers, but this year the fiſhermen have been rather unſucceſsful. Montroſe is well ſupplied with fiſh, and proviſions of all kinds. In the neighbourhood

bourhood are ſeveral country-houſes, ſome of them belonging to the merchants of Montroſe. All the country round is covered with corn.

Sunday, 24th July. Leave Montroſe, and go to Forfar, twenty-three miles. Paſs a ſmall town called Brechin, where there is an old houſe, well ſurrounded by trees, belonging to Lord Panmure. Sleep at Forfar, a ſmall town: the houſes very indifferent. This ſeems to be the richeſt country in Scotland, of equal extent; for the whole of it, as far eaſt and weſt as the eye can carry, and to the north as far as the Grampian Mountains, the land is covered with corn, chiefly beare and oats: the proportion of wheat appears to be ſmall. The crops are all very thick and ſtrong. Near the town of Forfar is a ſmall piece of water, upon the eſtate of Lord Strathmore, the bottom of which is fine marl. This ſmall ſpot is ſo valuable, that it has produced 1800l. per annum.

Monday,

Monday, 25th July. Leave Forfar in the morning, and ride ſix miles to Glamis-Caſtle, belonging to Lord Strathmore. This antient caſtle is ſituated on a plain, and ſurrounded by extenſive woods and plantations. The centre, and one wing of the caſtle, are entire: the other wing has been taken down. The caſtle is very high, with a number of curious and conical turrets on the top: there are at leaſt fifty rooms in it ſtill, though only part of it remains. In the centre, to which you aſcend by a number of large ſtone ſteps, is a ſpacious hall with a cove ceiling, which, with its furniture, ſeems to have ſuffered no alteration ſince the caſtle was firſt built. It is truly deſcriptive of its former ſavage inhabitants. The whole of the caſtle ſeems well calculated for the perpretation of the horrid deed which Shakeſpear has recorded. In the front of the houſe are ſeveral large ſtatues of the Stuart family, caſt in lead, and a very curious ſun-dial ſupported by four lions.

After leaving Forfar, the road is frequently bounded by thorn hedges, a ſight very unuſual to us; for, except what is called the policies about the noblemen and gentlemen's houſes, which are but thinly ſcattered, little wood, and no incloſure is to be ſeen. Dine at Coupar, a ſmall village with a very bad public houſe. In the evening go about a mile out of the road to ſee the old palace of Scone, which now belongs to Lord Stormont. The gateway and part of the old front of the palace now only remain. Lord Stormont has made many additions to it by building ſeveral habitable rooms, and means occaſionally to reſide here. This palace, renowned for the place where the kings of Scotland were crowned, is very pleaſantly ſituated on the bank of the River Tay, and commands a beautiful view of the river and the neighbouring hills, with part of the town of Perth.

Acroſs the Tay, there is thrown a bridge of eleven arches, which coſt about 25,000l. A large ſum was contributed for this ſtructure

ture by Government, out of the fund for making and repairing roads in North-Britain, and the revenue ariſing from the forfeited eſtates, which was ſeldom ſo well employed, being generally waſted in ſtipends for inſolent factors, or land-ſtewards, or in donations to ſuch ſpeculative projectors, as happened to enjoy the favour of the leading men among the truſtees. But, beſides what was given, with equal liberality and wiſdom, by Government, contributions to the amount of 17,000l. were raiſed in different parts of the country, all more or leſs concerned in an eaſy communication, at ſo centrical a ſituation, between the northern and ſouthern parts of Scotland. The bridge of Perth, extended over the greateſt weight of water in Britain, is a noble inſtance of the power of art over nature, and a glorious monument to the memory of a neighbouring nobleman, through whoſe exertions it was begun, continued, and happily finiſhed. The Earl of Kinnoull, after many years

ſpent in very honourable public life, in the courſe of which he took a very warm part, under the Adminiſtration of Mr. Pelham, in the abolition of hereditary juriſdictions, continued his habits of beneficent activity in retirement. His eſtates in the neighbourhood of Perth are beautified with commodious farm-houſes for his tenants; the land divided into incloſures, and ſheltered by riſing hedges; and all his people, inſtructed by him, like the father of a numerous family, in the principles of huſbandry, and indulged with leaſes on reaſonable terms, are diſtinguiſhed among their neighbours by every mark of proſperity. Loncarty, the ſcene of action where the founder of his family gained immortal renown, by repreſſing the victorious fury of the Danes, lies on the Tay, about three miles north from Perth, and is now as remarkable for the arts of peace, as it was formerly for the oppoſition of arms. In thoſe fields, which are now covered with linen cloth, or luxuriant crops of wheat,

wheat, and other grain, ſwords, ſpears, and targets, occaſionally dug up in the courſe of agriculture, and in the formation of canals for the purpoſes of bleaching, add every day new documents of the authenticity of the Scottiſh hiſtory. In the vicinity of Perth are ſome of the moſt extenſive bleaching-fields to be found in Scotland: and here the linen manufacture flouriſhes greatly in all its branches. Here, too, the cotton manufactures begin to thrive, under the foſtering care of the Duke of Athol, Mr. Graham of Balgowan, Mr. Dempſter, and, above all, of that ingenious and excellent citizen, Mr. Arkwright. The river, which is navigable by ſhips of 200 tons, conſpires with an inland ſituation, and that vaſt extent of country watered by the Ern, the Tay, the Tummel, and the Iſlay, of all which it is the natural port and emporium, contribute to render Perth one of the moſt proſperous places in North-Britain. Nor ſhould it be forgotten, on this ſubject, that theſe favourable

circumſtances have been duly ſeconded and improved, by the induſtry and enterprizing ſpirit of certain individuals, and particularly the family of the Sandemans, and of late, by the ſpirited exertions of Macalpine. It may alſo be obſerved, amongſt the natural prerogatives of the town of Perth, that, from its ſituation, it has naturally become a poſt for armies, in times of civil war, and a military ſtation, in times of peace. This is the ſource of ſome of thoſe capitals, which are at this day happily employed in manufactures and commerce. Another conſiderable ſource of proſperity to Perth, is the ſalmon fiſhery, the greateſt in all Scotland, and improved to its full extent by the ingenuity and enlarged views of Mr. Richardſon. The Tay, about a mile below Perth, ſuddenly diſappears, and is loſt between the lofty Cliff of Kinnoull, and the Hill of Moncrieff: ſo that the maſts of veſſels, like the neighbouring plantations of wood, ſeem to have ſprung up from the ground, not to have been wafted

wafted from the ocean. On the northern and the eaſtern banks of the Tay, from theſe twin hills to Dundee, lies a diſtrict of amazing fertility, called the Carſe of Gowrie, twenty miles in length, and, on an average, about three miles in breadth. Two miles to the eaſtward of the Hill of Moncrieff, the River Ern falls into the Tay, now expanded into an eſtuary or frith, having a part of Fife-ſhire on the ſouth, and the fertile plain juſt mentioned, the common granary of Perth and Dundee, on the north.

The configuration, and relative poſition of the Hills of Moncrieff and Kinnoull, and of the Hill of Dunſinnane, about four miles north-eaſt from the latter, ſtrikes the ſpectator, as by a ſenſation, with the truth of what has been remarked by natural hiſtorians, that hills lying in the ſame meridional direction, have their ſteepeſt and boldeſt faces towards the weſt. Theſe diſtinguiſhed eminences preſent, uniformly, perpendicular fronts to the ſouth-weſt, and terminate, by

gradual ſlopings, in the valleys or plains on the north and eaſt. A ſimilar obſervation may be made on the general ſhape and ſituation of all the mountains in Britain; but where three hills, ſimilarly ſhaped and ſituated, burſt upon your ſight at one view, compariſons and inferences are unavoidable. The old towns in Great Britain, as well as on the Continent, are, almoſt without exception, built by accident, and without a plan. Their ſtreets, or lanes, are crowded and narrow, and their general *contour* is irregular. Perth and St. Andrews are among the few, if not the only antient towns in Scotland, that have been evidently formed by deſign: both of them conſiſting of parallel and wide ſtreets, joined by others croſſing them at right angles. It is farther to be obſerved, concerning Perth that different ſtreets and lanes appear to have been very early allotted, probably from its foundation, to the different craftſmen. At this day, and as far back as memory, tradition, or written

records

records carry up the reſearches, and gratify the curioſity of the local antiquarian, fellow-craftſmen, with a few exceptions, are conſtantly found inhabiting the ſame quarter of the town, or the ſame ſtreets. The ſkinners, or furriers corporation, live in one ſtreet, with certain adjacent cloſes and allies; the weavers in a ſecond; the hammer-men in a third; the ſhop-keepers, or, as they are called, merchants, in a fourth; the butchers, before the erection of a fleſh-market, in a fifth; and ſo on. On the north and the ſouth ſides of the town, are two extenſive and beautiful fields of meadow, or paſture land, never yet ſubdued by the plough, bounded on the eaſt by the river, each of them about a mile and an half in circumference, and that on the ſouth ſide planted round with a double row of planes and elms, and other foreſt trees. A wing, or ſpur, according to the antient idiom of the Caledonians, of the Hill of Moncrieff, ſloped down into gentle eminences, covered with

with plantations of wood, half encircle this delightful ſpot on the ſouth and the weſt; while the baſe of the Hill of Kinnoull, planted, in like manner, with trees, ſtretching, and uniting by ſlow degrees with a vaſt plain, bounded on the north by the Grampian Mountains, and on either hand by the ocean, ſhelters and adorns it on the eaſt. That plain, which, from its large extent, is called Strathmore, is terminated on the eaſt by the German Ocean at Stonehaven, and on the weſt, by the eſtuary of Clyde at Dunbarton. Its northern boundary has been already mentioned: its ſouthern is formed by a range of hills, running parallel with the Grampians, but which, its contiguity being in two or three places interrupted by the courſe of rivers, is to be conſidered under three ſub-diviſions. The firſt of theſe, beginning our ſurvey from the eaſt, is, or may be, by a ſmall extenſion of the term, called the Sidley Hills, riſing to the ſouthward of Forfar in Angus, and falling from their

their height, as they ſtretch in a weſterly courſe along the northern edge of the Carſe of Gowrie, till they riſe again ſuddenly in the Hills of Kinnoull and Moncrieff, that emphatically mark the weſtern extremity of the colonade. The ſecond is the Ochills, beginning near the moſt northern and eaſterly extremity of Fife, on the ſouthern banks of the Frith of Tay, oppoſite to Dundee, and terminating in the Kippen Hills, near Stirling. The third and laſt ſub-diviſion of that range of hills which forms the ſouthern boundary of that great ſtrath, or valley, which interſects the iſland, is the Campſey Hills, which gradually ſink and diſappear near Dunbarton, and which ſhoot off a branch, in a ſouth-eaſterly direction, towards Kirkintilloch.

Between the firſt and ſecond of theſe ſub-diviſions, then, which are formed by the great rivers of the Tay and the Forth, and nearly at an equal diſtance from the eaſtern and weſtern boundaries of that ſpacious

plain

plain which runs acroſs the iſland, ſtands the Town of Perth, celebrated in the Scottiſh hiſtory, as the frequent ſeat of Parliaments, and the reſidence of Kings, who exerciſed there the prerogative of coining money, and other acts of royalty, and from whoſe bounty it derived, and now enjoys, a valuable domain, as well as many immunities, rights, and privileges.

The Town of Perth, called antiently Bertha, was, in former times, ſituated on the northern banks of the Almon, near the junction of that river with the Tay. But, in the year 1,200, in the reign of William, the town, with the very ſoil on which it ſtood, was ſwept off in one night, by a dreadful inundation of the rivers. In this calamity many of the inhabitants, with their ſubſtance, loſt their lives. An infant ſon of the King's, with his nurſe, and fourteen domeſtics, were among the number of thoſe that periſhed. A new Bertha, or, as it is now called, Perth, by a change in pronunciation

ciation incident to all living languages, was built on a fertile plain, two miles below, on the ſame river. Hence the regularity and beauty of Perth, formed on a regular plan by the Court of Scotland, which held at this period, and for many years before, an intimate correſpondence both with France and Italy. Nobles, princes of the blood, kings themſelves left, for a time, the ſequeſtered and rude regions of their native Caledonia, to diſplay their valour, and acquire new accompliſhments on the Continent. England, which divided Scotland from France by local ſituation, united it to that kingdom by the band of hoſtility to a common enemy. And thus, from the northerly poſition of Scotland, which connected it by political intrigues with the enemies of England, Scottiſh travellers and ſoldiers of fortune, imported into their country, in times of very general barbariſm, ſome cuſtoms and modes of thinking that were either unknown, or, from animoſity, rejected by their ſouthern neighbours.

This

This concluſion, which might be fairly drawn, even by reaſoning a *priori*, from moral nature, and the hiſtory of nations, is placed beyond doubt, by hiſtorical records, and the very texture of the Scottiſh dialect, in the earlieſt ſpecimens of which, we meet with words of both French and Italian extraction.

There was formerly a wooden bridge at Perth, which was ſwept away towards the end of the laſt century, by an uncommon flood, in that ſeaſon when diſſolving ſnows, pouring down in liquid torrents from the Grampians, rend aſunder the icy chains that bind the river, and daſh them with irreſiſtible force againſt every obſtacle. After the demolition of this wooden ſtructure, an army, ſent by King William againſt the inſurgents in the north, paſſed over the Tay on the ice. From the old wooden ſtructure, a very unfit antagoniſt to the Tay, the village of Bridge-End, directly oppoſite to Perth, which appears to be riſing rapidly into importance, derives

derives its name. A cauſeway, ſtill almoſt entire, with an arch covered with flag-ſtones thrown over every brook, extending from Bridge-End, connected Perth with Scone, at once a monaſtery and royal palace. Here the fatal marble ſtone, concerning which there was a prophecy, that wherever it ſhould be found, a Scot would wear the crown, was depoſited by Kenneth the Second, who is conſidered by the hiſtorians, if not as the firſt, yet as the moſt ſubſtantial founder of the Scottiſh monarchy. This ſtone, which, according to hiſtories built on early tradition, was brought from Spain into Ireland, from Ireland into Argyleſhire, to which, by a bold head-land it is almoſt united, and from Dunſtaffnage, in Argyleſhire, to the centre of Scotland, was carried to Weſtminſter-Abbey by Edward I. of England, who, uniting barbariſm with profound policy, laboured, by deſtroying or carrying away whatever might ſerve to awaken a proud ſpirit of independence, to impoſe the yoke of

ſlavery

ſlavery on an harraſſed and humbled people. From the time of Kenneth II. about the middle of the fourteenth century, to that of James VII. the Kings of Scotland were crowned at Scone, which was alſo the moſt common place of their reſidence.

The Kings of Scotland, in the choice of a place of reſidence, naturally wiſhed to unite, as much as poſſible, amenity, ſafety, and centrical ſituation. It would be difficult to find, in the whole kingdom of Scotland, a ſpot that unites all theſe advantages more happily than Scone. The greateſt plain in Scotland, bounded by the greateſt ridge of mountains, enhanced the magnificence of each by the light of contraſt, while the Tay, rolling with impetuous majeſty through fertile fields, ſpread far and wide below the terrace on which the palace ſtands, ſuddenly hides his head between the Hills of Moncrieff and Kinnoull. This rapid river formed a ſtrong barrier againſt any ſudden attack from the Picts and the Engliſh: perſonal ſafety was ſecured by the

the ſacredneſs of the place; and no ſpot could be fixed on that was at once ſo ſecure and centrical.

Tueſday, 26th July. Leave Perth in the morning, and paſſing through the South Inch, aſcend a gentle eminence, formed by the ſloping baſe of the Hill of Moncrieff already mentioned, over which the great road is carried to Edinburgh, called the Cloven Craggs. Here the traveller from the ſouth is ſtruck with the ſudden appearance of Strathmore, and the Grampians, the Tay, with the town and the bridge of Perth: and the traveller from the north, with the charming valley of Strath-Ern, through which a river of conſiderable magnitude, iſſuing from a lake of that name, about twenty-four miles diſtant from its junction with the Tay, meanders in a moſt romantic and pleaſing manner. It is bounded on the ſouth by the Ochills, green, and ſoftly-ſwelling hills, under luxuriant cultivation, and covered with graſs to their higheſt ſummits. Gentle acclivities riſe from its northern banks, which

here and there ſeem to diſcriminate Strath-Ern from Strathmore, but which ſink and diſappear when you aſcend any eminence; ſo that the courſes of both the Ern and the Tay are ſeen as one varied and vaſt expanſe.

Strath-Ern is fuller of gentlemen's family ſeats, than any other diſtrict of equal extent in Scotland. The lower part of the valley, which is a continuation, as it were, of the Carſe of Gowrie, from which it is ſeparated by the Tay, is extremely fertile, and highly cultivated; and here ſtands Abernethy, the capital of the Picts. But the great number of gentlemen's ſeats with which Strath-Ern abounds, is not to be accounted for from its fertility only: for the Carſe of Gowrie, and other tracts, are equally fertile, though not ſo well adorned with commodious and elegant manſions. The Lower Strath-Ern, commencing from a promontory of the Ochills, called Craig-Roſſie, is inhabited by noblemen and gentlemen, who have part of their eſtates in the hilly region on the ſouth ſide, or in the

leſs

leſs ſheltered, as well as leſs beautiful plain of Strathmore, on the north. And the Upper Strath-Ern, extending from the promontory juſt mentioned to Loch-Ern, is not only the abode of the gentlemen whoſe ſole property is on the ſpot, but alſo of others whoſe eſtates only touch, as it were, on Strath-Ern, and which lie, for the greateſt part, backward amidſt the Grampian Mountains. Amongſt the delightful places of reſidence, encloſed in the boſom of woods, or plantations, which adorn Strath-Ern, are Lawers, on a ſhelf of a mountain, about four miles below Loch-Ern, the reſidence of Sir James, and Colonel Muir Campbell, who ſucceeded to the title and eſtates of the Earl of Laudhon. Two miles farther down the Ern, you are ſtruck with Auchtertyre, in the midſt of a natural wood, alſo on the ſide of a mountain, with the Lake or Loch of Monivaird immediately below, and the united width of Strath-Ern and Strathmore for a proſpect. This is the romantic manſion of Sir William

Murray, who happily uniting philoſophy with practice, has ſhewn the world, how much it is in the power of human art to extract a plentiful crop from a barren ſoil. This reflection carries our view eaſtward to Dollerie, the reſidence of the Laird of Crieff, who has alſo forced the cold and barren moor to wear the livery of the verdant lawn; and who, uniting a taſte for literature and general improvement with the antient hoſpitality, and ſome of the antient prejudices, too, of his country, exhibits an originality of character, not leſs amiable than reſpectable. Mr. Murray of Abercarnie, on the one ſide of Dollerie, and Captain Drummond of Pitkellenie on the other, ſhew how many uſeful leſſons, in agriculture and general improvement, may be learnt by gentlemen of the army.

On a wing of the lofty mountain of Benvoirloch, which riſes by a gentle aſcent from Loch-Ern, till its precipitous ſouth-weſtern front is ſeen by a ſpectator from Stirling Caſtle,

Caſtle, in a line with thoſe of Ben-Lomond, Ben-more, and Ben-Leddia, ſtands Caſtle-Drummond, commanding Strathmore, as far as the eye, unoppoſed by hills or banks, can reach, and down Strath-Ern and the Carſe of Gowrie, to the town of Dundee. Machany, the antient ſeat of the noble family of Strathallan, would have ſhewn to Dr. Johnſon, if he had happened to viſit it, that timber trees grow in Scotland; and that a veneration for the antient ceremonies and orders of the church, is not baniſhed wholly from the main-land to the iſles on the weſtern ſhores of Scotland. It is impoſſible to paſs over the venerable beauties of Innerpaffray, fronting Caſtle-Drummond, in a concavity of the ſerpentinizing Ern, its caſtle, the antient ſeat of the Lords of Maderty, its chapel, public library and ſchool, both eſtabliſhed for the good of the community, and carrying back the mind to the antient ſituation, and the genius of Scotland. Paſſing along the banks of the Ern, on the remains of a

Roman cauſeway, you come to Dupplin, the reſidence of the Earl of Kinnoull, to whoſe eſtate, according to the valued rent, the largeſt in Perthſhire, Innerpaffray is now united. Dupplin-Houſe is ſweetly emboſomed in a moſt extenſive park, where there are more old trees than in moſt other places in Scotland, on a riſing ground that commands the Lower Strath-Ern, and at full tide, a view of the Frith of Tay. On the oppoſite ſide of the valley, on the northern ſide of the Ochills, and about a mile weſtward, is the houſe, and the wood of Invermay, the ſubject of a fine Scotch ballad and air, through which the water of May precipitates itſelf in many a fantaſtic form, and, after interſecting a pleaſant plain below, diſcharges itſelf into the Ern at the bridge of Forteviot. At Forteviot, a ſmall village with a church, there once ſtood a monaſtery, with an hunting ſeat of King Malcolm Canmore's. Veſtiges of the monaſtery were to be ſeen at a ſmall eminence called the *Haly*, that is, the Holy Hill, within the memory of the preſent generation: but

but palace, monaſtery, and the *Haly* Hill itſelf, are now completely ſwept away by the capricious ſallies of the water of May, which continually changes its gravelly bed, and ſports with the toils of laborious man. It would be tedious to enumerate, much more to deſcribe, all the manſions, with adjacent pleaſure ground, which run in a continued chain from the conflux of the Ern and the May, to that of the former of theſe rivers with the Tay, a courſe of ten miles, and form one ſpacious and beautiful encloſure. It may juſt be mentioned, that in this groupe we find the pleaſant reſidences of Mr. Oliphant of Roſſie, a gentleman diſtinguiſhed by his ſkill in huſbandry, and what is called the police of the country; of Lord Ruthven, of Sir Thomas Moncrieff, and of the Knights of Balmanno, now attached to the eſtate of Invermay. In the Lower Strath-Ern there is a famous ſpring of ſaltiſh water, a cathartic uſed with eminent ſucceſs in ſcorbutic and other caſes, called Pitkethly-Wells. The

Upper Strath-Ern, from the loch to the village of Crieff, ſituated on a ſpur of the Grampians, which advances a little into the noble expanſe formed by the union of Strathmore and Strath-Ern, and which is called the Montpelier of Scotland, is reſorted to, in the ſummer, for the purity of the air, goat-whey, and its rural charms, by people from Edinburgh, Glaſgow, and other places. Woods, mountains, lakes, and the *ſolum ſiccum cum aquis fluentibus*, conſpire to render this one of the moſt charming ſpots that imagination can conceive. Here the people ſpeak both Erſe and Engliſh. There is not any other place in Scotland where the Highlands and the Gallic tongue penetrate, at this day, ſo far into the Low Country. This valley, from its verdant appearance, is called *Erne*, or green: it was antiently a principality, or county-palatine, and the inheritance of a branch of the royal family of Scotland: and it ſtill gives a title to a prince of the blood of England.

Where

Where the country riſes by degrees from the bed of the Ern towards the roots of the Ochills, about ſeventeen miles from Perth, and nearly the ſame diſtance from Stirling, ſtands a long ſtraggling village, called Auchterarder, once a royal burgh, but now, known chiefly as the ſeat of a Preſbytery, diſtinguiſhed by a ſingular union of Popiſh and Antinomian principles: claiming the prerogatives of a Court of Inquiſition, exalting the power of the church in temporal concerns, reprobating with ſuperlative zeal the efficacy of virtue towards future, as well as preſent happineſs, and magnifying the importance of certain metaphyſical notions in theology, which they call *acts of faith*: yet it muſt not be omitted, that, among that ſociety, there are men adorned with ſound knowledge, and with primitive ſimplicity of manners. This place ſeems to have lain under the curſe of God ever ſince it was burnt by the army in 1715. The dark heath of the Moors of Orchill and Tullibardin, the naked ſummits of the Grampians,

plans, ſeen at a diſtance, and the frequent viſitations of the Preſbytery, who are eternally recommending faſt days, and deſtroying the peace of ſociety by prying into little ſlips of life, and the deſolation of the place, render Auchterarder a melancholy ſcene, wherever you turn your eyes, except towards Perth, and the Lower Strath-Ern, of which it has a partial proſpect. About a mile ſouth and weſt from Auchterarder, in a den formed by the water of Ruthven, and the roots of the Ochills, in the midſt of an extenſive wood, ſtands Kincardine, the old ſeat of the Grahams, and the reſidence of the great Marquis of Montroſe. Directly oppoſite to this, at the ſouthern roots of the Ochills, and on a wooded peninſula, where the extremity of a ſloping hill is almoſt ſurrounded by deep water-courſes, in ſome places improved by art, ſtands Caſtle-Campbell, a ſeat of the Marquis of Argyll's. It was impoſſible that the heads of two powerful clans, living ſo near one another, and on oppoſite ſides of a narrow range of hills, could be good neighbours.

bours. The Marquis of Argyll burnt the caſtle of the Marquis of Montroſe: and the Marquis of Montroſe burnt the caſtle of the Marquis of Argyll.

As we have thus ſtepped over the Ochills to Caſtle-Campbell, which commands a *viſta* of the vale of Devon, let us relieve the gloom of Auchterarder, by a proſpect of that delightful ſcene.

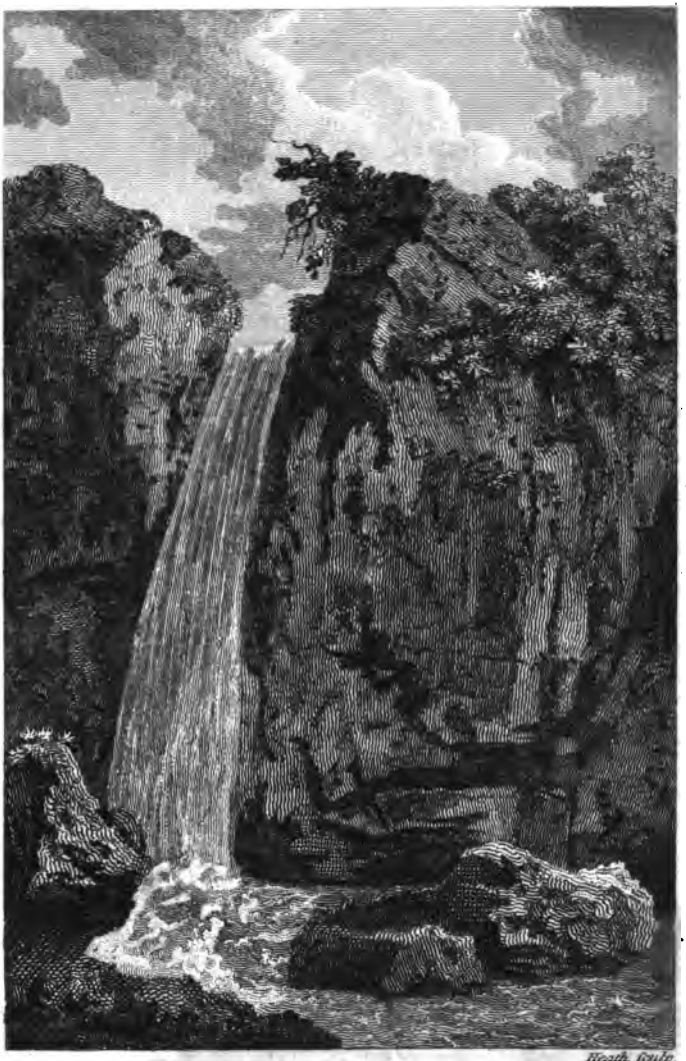
The Devon, a truly paſtoral river, riſes in the Aichills,* or Ochills, almoſt due north from its entrance into the Forth, and a very few miles, in a direct line north and ſouth, from its mouth; though the nature of the ground has forced it to take a very circuitous courſe. From its ſource it runs in a ſouth-eaſterly direction, ſometimes ruſhing precipitately down the broken declivities of the mountains, and in others, winding gently in the bottoms between them. The ſcenery is, almoſt

* The tradition is, that they are called *Aichills*, which is the ſame as *Oak-Hills*, from their being formerly covered with oaks. This tradition is probable, as their height is moderate, the ſoil good, and that trees, when planted there with any judgment, are ſure to thrive.

almoſt every where, delightful; the verdure is luxuriant, and the variegated ground feaſts the eye at every ſtep with a novelty of proſpect. At the Yates, or Gates of Muckhart, which open a communication between Clackmannan-ſhire and Strath-Ern, it finds a paſſage, and deſcends into the vale of Devon. Here it runs in an oppoſite direction, exactly parallel to its former courſe. It glides along with an infinity of windings to the weſt, and then, bending to the ſouth, loſes itſelf in the Forth.

The vale to which the Devon gives its name, is at once fruitful and beautiful: for, though art and induſtry have not every where ſeconded nature, yet the green ſwells of the Ochills to the north, the fine meanders of the river amidſt meadows and corn-fields, the diſtant proſpect of Stirling-Caſtle to the weſt, the magnificent Forth rolling his waves on the ſouth, and the fertile Carſes of Stirling and Falkirk, covered with villages and gentlemen's ſeats, bounding the proſpect, preſent an aſſemblage both grand and pleaſant. The

Devon,



Heath. sculp.

The CALDRON LINN, a Waterfall in Glen-Devon, Perthshire.

Publish'd as the Act directs June 2d 1788 by G. Robinson & Partners

Devon, in one part of the valley, has been obliged to work its way through obſtructing rocks. In the lapſe of ages, it has worn away the ſofter parts of the ſtone, and formed immenſe pits, into which the water falls with a noiſe and fury truly tremendous. The hollow ſound which proceeds from the bottom of the chaſm, and the boiling turbulence occaſioned by the fall of the river upon the inequalities of the rocks, appall every ſpectator. Juſt below this, the whole river is precipitated, in one ſheet, from an height of forty feet, upon huge ſtones, torn from the face of the rock. This fall, from the boiling appearances juſt mentioned, is called the *Chaldron Linn*. As objects of this kind are not to be viewed to advantage from above, it is proper to go down by the north-weſt ſide of the dell, where the deſcent is eaſy; that you may have a proſpect of the cataract from below. By that way you enter a narrow glen, which ſeems a perfect paradiſe. The immenſe ſheet of water pouring

ing from the rock, exhibiting in its upper parts all the colours of the rainbow, and appearing below, where it falls upon the rocks, like white duſt or vapour; this admirably contraſted by the dark and ſilent face of the abrupt rock, in moſt parts rugged and naked, but in ſome preſenting a few ſhrubs and pendulous trees: theſe circumſtances united, make an impreſſion on the mind of ſomething that is ſolemn and aweful; arreſt the giddy tumult of human hopes and fears, and invite to ſerious reflection, and ſublime contemplation. The oppoſite ſide of the glen is of a different character. The deſcent is gentle and eaſy, covered with green and flowery turf, ſtrewed, towards the bottom, with moſſy ſtones and fragments of rocks, from the ſides of which ſpring wild-roſe buſhes, and a variety of other ſhrubs. Theſe, with the trees that grow over your head, on either ſide of the chaſm, give ſhelter to a number of birds that make the vale reſound with their ſongs. The mind is ſoon

tired

tired of objects by which it is ſo ſtrongly excited. The traveller quits the cataract, and ſtrolls by the ſide of the river, which, in the courſe of 2 or 300 yards, ſinks into a calm, and ſteals ſilently along its banks.

At Auchterarder we got out of the corn country, which extends the whole way from Montroſe to this place, on the ſouth ſide of the Great Strath, and to Crieff on the north. I do not think that England can produce, in any part of it, a larger tract of better corn. There is not any poſt-chaiſe kept at Auchterarder, although, as has already been obſerved, it is nearly midway between Perth and Stirling. In this part of the country, from Auchterarder to Dunblane, eſpecially in the Ochills, they raiſe a good many black cattle, and a few ſheep. At Blackford, as well as at Crieff, there are great annual fairs for black cattle, which are brought thither towards the end of harveſt, from all parts of the Highlands, and the Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland. In proportion as the country is

im-

improved, this ſpecies of traffic muſt decay. Even now, it is for the grazier to conſider, whether he might not bring his cattle to a better account, by ſalting or ſmoaking the beef, and ſelling the hides and tallow, than by ſending them into England. The cattle yield, on an average, from 4l. 15s. to 5l. per bullock: nearly the ſame price as in the Highlands. The country between Auchterarder and Dunblane, where Strathmore is conſiderably narrowed by the mutual advances of the Grampians and the Ochills, is, for for the moſt part, barren, thinly inhabited, and ill cultivated. Though here and there you meet with a few clumps of ragged firs, the country is in general open and dreary. In the midſt of thunder, lightning, and hard rain, the Ochills ſcowling on the one hand, and the horrid Grampians on the other, we paſſed by the northern ſkirts of the Sheriff-Muir, the ſcene of action between the King's troops in the year 1715, and thoſe of the Pretender, under the Earl of Marr. The

road

road here is the worſt we met with ſince we left Fort-William. Paſs through Dunblane, four miles on this ſide of Stirling, in times of epiſcopacy a biſhop's ſee, and where there is a good library founded, in old times, like that of Innerpaffray, and, on the eſtate of the ſame proprietor, by a ſubſcription among neighbouring gentlemen, for the inſtruction and entertainment of the public. There are funds provided, both at Dunblane and Innerpaffray, for a librarian, for purchaſing new books, and for maintaining the ſtructure that contains them. The hall where the books are kept at Innerpaffray, is a very elegant one: but the ſalary allowed to the librarian is miſerably ſmall, and ſhould certainly be augmented. In the evening of Tueſday, 26th of July, paſs through the moſt beautiful and the richeſt part of Strath-Allan; croſs the Forth on a large ſtone bridge, and arrive at Stirling, where we ſtay all night.

O Stirling,

Stirling, July 27th. In the morning we went to view the caſtle. It is built on a high rock, the weſt ſide of which is at leaſt an hundred feet perpendicular in heighth. Within the walls is the parliament-houſe, which is a very large room, but now nearly unroofed, and falling to ruin. The palace, alſo a very large place, is now turned into barracks for ſoldiers. The garriſon, at preſent, conſiſts of 100 men, and a fort-major; and about thirty-ſix guns are mounted on the ramparts. The Town of Stirling is built on the ſouth-eaſt ſide of the rock; the houſes very old, and the ſtreets narrow.

As the Scottiſh nation extended their authority ſouthward, by their conqueſts over the Picts and Danes, and their inter-marriages with England, the uſual places of their reſidence became more and more ſoutherly alſo. Dunſtaffanage was exchanged for Scone; Scone for Dunfermling and Falkland; Dunfermling and Falkland for Stirling; Stirling for Linlithgow and Edinburgh; and at laſt

laſt Edinburgh for London. But amidſt theſe changes, after the eſtabliſhment of the monarchy of Scotland, the natural boundaries which marked the land, confined, on the whole, the choice of a place of reſidence to that ſpace which is bounded by the courſes of the Forth and the Tay on the ſouth and the north; on the weſt, by the riſing of the country, towards the middle of the iſland; and on the eaſt, by the ocean. The interpoſition of the Tay recommended Scone as a proper place of reſidence in the hotteſt times of war with the Engliſh. But, after an alliance had been formed between the royal families of the two kingdoms, by the marriage of Margaret, the daughter of Henry VII. of England, and James V. of Scotland; after hoſtilities between the two nations began to be interrupted by long intervals, and the genius of both to tend to peace and conciliation, there was not a ſpot in the whole extent of Scotland that ſo naturally invited the preſence of the King and the Court, as Stir-

ling. It is ſtill more centrical to the iſland than Scone: and the ſanctity of a monaſtery was not ill exchanged for the ſtrength of a fortreſs. From the lofty battlements of Stirling-Caſtle, the royal eye ſurveyed with pride the bold out-lines of an unconquered kingdom. The Grampians, the Ochills, the Pentland-Hills, conveyed a juſt idea of its natural ſtrength: the whole courſe of the Forth, with his tributary rivers, from their ſource in the Highlands, near Loch-Lomond, winding through Perth-ſhire, and waſhing the ſhores of Clackmannan and Fife on the north, and thoſe of Stirling-ſhire, Linlithgow, and the Lothians, on the ſouth, exhibited a pleaſing proſpect of its natural reſources in fiſhing, and in a ſoil which, though in a rude climate, would not be ungrateful to the hand of cultivation. From this point of view alſo, the imagination of a Scotchman is led, by many remembrances, to recal to mind the moſt important viciſſitudes, and ſcenes of action, in the hiſtory of his coun-

country. The whole extent of Strathmore, from Stirling to Stone-haven, is full of Roman camps, and military ways, a matter that has been of late well illuſtrated by the ingenuity and the induſtry of General Melville; and the wall of Agricola, a little towards the ſouth of Stirling, extends between the Forth and the Clyde. Bannockburn and Cambuſkenneth, almoſt over-hung by the caſtle, remind the ſpectator of fortunate, and Pinkie, ſeen at the diſtance of fourteen miles, excites a fainter idea of an unfortunate engagement with the Engliſh. The Hill of Largo, in Fife, calls to mind the Daniſh invaſions; and the Forth was, for ages, the well-conteſted boundary between the Scots and the Picts.

Before we leave Stirling-Caſtle, while the keen air yet blows on the ſouthward traveller with unabated force, from the northern mountains, let us take a ſhort view of the genius and character of the Caledonians. Theſe have undergone, like thoſe of other

nations, the effects of that revolution and change which is incident to every thing human. But, not to carry our reviews too far back, which would involve us in hiſtorical diſquiſition, let it ſuffice, to exhibit the portrait that was given of the Scotch Highlanders by a great maſter, towards the end of the laſt century, and then to add a few obſervations concerning ſome circumſtances omitted, and others altered, by the introduction of arts, and free government.

The celebrated Mr. Alexander Cunningham, the critic on Horace, and tutor, companion, and friend to the great John Duke of Argyll, in his Hiſtory of Great Britain, from the Revolution to the Acceſſion of the Houſe of Hanover, lately publiſhed, a work of claſſical compoſition, great information, and profound views, when he comes to give an account of the inſurrection headed by the Lord Viſcount *Dundee*, ſays, "The King commanded Major-General "Mackay, his Lieutenant in Scotland, to

march

" march his forces into the northern parts,
" againſt the Viſcount of Dundee, who had
" raiſed an army of Scotch Highlanders; a
" race of warriors, who fight by inſtinct.
" Theſe are a diſtinct people from the Low-
" landers, of different manners, and a dif-
" ferent language, of a ſtrong conſtitution
" of body, and by nature warlike. Though
" of a very ready wit, and great preſence of
" mind, they are utterly unacquainted with
" arts and diſcipline; for which reaſon they
" are leſs addicted to huſbandry and hand-
" dicrafts than to arms, in which they are
" exerciſed by daily quarrels with one ano-
" ther. They take moſt pleaſure in that
" courſe of life which was followed by their
" anceſtors. They uſe but little corn, ex-
" cept in the ſhires of Murray and Roſs.
" Their food, for the moſt part, is milk, cat-
" tle, veniſon, and fiſh; and they are much
" addicted to pillaging and hunting. Their
" children, when newly born, are plunged
" in cold water, not from any ideas of reli-

" gion, but for the purpoſe of giving har-
" dineſs and vigour to their bodies, which,
" from the continued practice of cold bath-
" ing, acquire ſuch a degree of firmneſs,
" that they can live in the coldeſt climates,
" even in the depth of winter, without any
" other cloathing than a plaid; a garment
" ſo ſcanty, that a great part of their body
" may be ſeen uncovered: nor does this cir-
" cumſtance, being ſanctified by habit, occa-
" ſion any feelings of modeſty. They are
" more attached by a ſimilarity of manners
" and dreſs, and the ſameneſs of name, than
" by the ties of kindred and nature. They
" contract more firm friendſhips over a
" pinch of tobacco-ſnuff, than from any na-
" tural feelings, or inſtinct of blood. Their
" daily exerciſe, and ſprightly freedom of
" living, increaſes both their ſtrength and
" their ſtature. Their women are ſeldom
" married young; and are, indeed, long un-
" marriageable. They drink not ſo much
" wine as ale and aqua vitæ.* By this kind
" of

* A ſpirit diſtilled from a kind of barley.

" of liquor they fancy themſelves to be made
" more vigorous; but that by French wines,
" and ſweet things, men are rendered effe-
" minate. The ſick among them will nei-
" ther let blood, nor ſuffer a phyſician to be
" ſent for, leſt their health ſhould thereby be
" more impaired than recovered: and law-
" yers they mortally hate. Women who
" have newly lain in, wear only a looſe rai-
" ment, and next to none at all. Being ge-
" nerally well-ſhaped, and not unhandſome,
" and of great modeſty and ſimplicity of
" manners, though they go with their legs
" naked from the calves downward, they are
" neither ſubjected to the jeers nor to the diſ-
" guſt of the men.* Neither is it thought
" any

* In this laſt ſentence, I have departed from the tranſlation of Cunningham's Latin original given by the Author of the Introduction prefixed, which not only contains biographical anecdotes of the Athor, and a view, in the true ſpirit of philoſophical criticiſm, of that publication, but which is a very pleaſing, as well as profound diſſertation on the compoſition and uſe of hiſtory in general. The words in the Latin original of Cunningham, of which copious ſpecimens are given in an Appendix, are, " *Cum optimæ formæ*

ſint

"any extraordinary honour among them, "that their virginity is not ſuſpected when "they marry. They reckon nothing more "ſhameful than to refuſe any thing to their "chief.* Moſt of them are tall, and pro-duce

ſint plerumque neque invenuſtæ, ſed probis moribus, præter cætera, ſuras ad talos nudæ, nullo viri neque verborum faſtidio capiuntur." This ſentence has been rendered by the tranſlator thus: "They are generally well-ſhaped, and not unhandſome; and, above all, of ſuch modeſt behaviour, though they go with their legs naked, that they are not apt to be deceived by the enticing words of men." I ſhould rather ſuppoſe, that there has been ſome wrong reading of the Latin MSS. than that this could be the meaning of the author, as it does not ſeem to be logical and concluſive. Having ſaid this, it is but juſtice to obſerve at the ſame time, that in ſo long a work, which, in order to deſcribe ſcenes, modes of life, cuſtoms, ideas, and opinions, ſo different from thoſe of the antient Romans, and unlike any thing they were acquainted with, neceſſarily called in the aid of the whole compaſs of latinity; in the tranſlation, I ſay, of ſuch a work, it is not to be wondered at if we meet with a few ſlips. The tranſlation in queſtion is, on the whole, faithful, nervous, and perſpicuous.

* The juxta poſition of this ſentence to that immediately preceding it, reconciles the apparent inconſiſtencies of modeſt

" duce tall children, not being accuſtomed to
" hard labour or diſcipline, and ſeldom uſed
" to harſh treatment, or any kind of ſubjec-
" tion. The men live to a great age, unleſs
" they chance to be cut off abruptly by an
" halter. Being, in general, poorly provided
" for, they are apt to covet other men's
" goods; nor are they taught by any laws
" to diſtinguiſh with great accuracy, their
" own property from that of other people's.
" They are not aſhamed of the gallows;
nay,

deſt behaviour, and the eaſineſs with which bridegrooms take the doubtful virginity of their brides. Though far from being naturally immodeſt, ſuch is their veneration for their chiefs, that they deem it an honour to be, in all things ſubſervient to his will. It often happens accordingly, that a young woman has borne a child to a laird, before ſhe is courted by her huſband; and that child is brought up with great tenderneſs, and receives an equal portion with the children of the marriage. Nor will this ſeem ſurpriſing, when we reflect that there is ſomething perfectly analogous to it in high life. A lady of faſhion is not ſo much diſhonoured, in the common eſtimation of the world, by the embraces of a prince or king, as ſhe would be by an illicit connection with an inferior or equal.

" nay, they pay a religious reſpect to for-
" tunate plunderers; but whence they deriv-
" ed ſuch ſentiments I know not. Similar
" ideas prevail among the Neapolitans.
" Merchants who know them well, will not
" bring any goods among them, without a
" protection from their chief; to whom the
" common people adhere with the utmoſt
" fidelity, and by whoſe right hand they are
" wont to ſwear. Their religion is taken
" partly from the Druids, partly from Pa-
" piſts, and partly from Proteſtants. Nei-
" ther do they pay any long or great regard
" to borrowed rites; but carry up many fa-
" bulous ſtories of their own to the higheſt
" antiquity. They are much inclined to pre-
" dictions and ſuperſtitious omens. In
" bearing witneſs, they are not at all moved
" by the fear of God; nor do they regard an
" oath as any thing more than mere words
" and ceremony. Neither do they give
" themſelves the leaſt trouble about the in-
" ſtitutions of religion, until they have firſt

violated

" violated it by ſome outrage or blood.
" They are greatly addicted to lying. Even
" in times of peace they live by rapine.
" They account it among the moſt ſcan-
" dalous crimes to deſert their chief, and to
" alter their dreſs and way of living: for
" they think that in dreſs and antient cuſ-
" toms, there is ſomething ſacred. In war,
" they excel on foot, but are little uſed to
" horſes, by reaſon of the ſituation of their
" country, full of dreadful woods and moun-
" tains. Their arms are a ſword, dag-
" ger, and ſhield; and, ſometimes, they
" make uſe of piſtols. In battle, the point
" to which they bend their utmoſt efforts,
" and that which they are moſt anxious to
" carry, is the enemy's baggage. If that
" once fall into their hands, diſregarding all
" diſcipline and oaths, and leaving their
" colours, home they run."

It is not my intention to diſfigure this picture, drawn from the life by ſo great a maſter. But I cannot help obſerving, that

in

In this admirable ſketch of the Scotch Highlanders, there is not the leaſt mention of their paſſionate love and genius for muſic, as well as the kindred ſtrains of moving, though ſimple poetry. The remote Highlanders are, at this day, as fond of poetry and muſic as the antient Arcadians, who, bleſſed with a fertile ſoil and genial climate, poured forth, in natural and affecting airs, the warmeſt emotions of the heart. The muſical and poetical compoſitions of the Highlanders were ſeldom committed to writing, but handed down, from generation to generation, by oral tradition. The ſubjects of theſe were, for the moſt part, love, war, and the pleaſures of the chace: and their general tone or ſtyle, was not ſprightly and gay, but, on the contrary, ſad and tragical. The firſt efforts of the Muſes, in every country and age, are employed on melancholy themes, as being the moſt ſtrongly marked by the light and ſhade of proſperous exchanged for adverſe circumſtances, and which take the

ſtrongeſt

ſtrongeſt hold of the heart. But the very aſpect of nature, in the Highlands of Scotland, is ſad: and a conflict, ſeldom interrupted with hoſtile clans, or with a harſh climate and penurious ſoil, deepened the general gloom. Hence, although the little wealth of the Highlands conſiſts in cattle, rural ſcenes are introduced in their poetry but ſeldom. And, were one to form a judgment concerning the employment of the Highlanders, even from performances unqueſtionably modern, he would conclude that they were not ſo much ſhepherds as hunters. Their compoſitions, whether of muſic or poetry, were the natural productions, and perfectly ſuited to the taſte of a country, where, within the memory of man, every male, without exception, was trained to arms: and where huſbandry, and even paſturage, were followed no farther than neceſſity required. It is not long ſince ſheep and goats, in the Highlands, were conſidered as below the care of a man, and reputed the property

property of the wife, in the ſame manner as geeſe, turkies, and other poultry are in the Low Countries, and in England.

That the muſic and poetry of any country bears a near relation to its common purſuits, to the great objects of its hopes and fears, is illuſtrated in a very ſtriking manner by thoſe of the inhabitants of St. Kilda, whoſe inſignificance and remote ſituation ſecure them from invaſion, as their poverty and primitive equality protect them from angry feuds. When the winter ſtore of this little commonwealth is ſafely depoſited in a houſe called Tigh-a-barra, its whole members reſort to this general magazine, as being the moſt ſpacious room in their dominions, where they hold a ſolemn aſſembly, and ſing one of their beſt airs to words importing, "What "more would we have? There is ſtore of "*cuddies* and *ſayth*, of *perich* and *allachan*, laid "up for us in Tigh-a-barra." Then follows an enumeration of the other kinds of fiſhes that are hung up around them, to which,

which, in the courſe of their ſinging and dancing, they frequently point, with expreſſions of gratitude and joy.

The Reverend Mr. Macdonald, Miniſter of Kilmore in Argyleſhire, on whoſe teſtimony theſe particulars are here related of the St. Kildians, received from a friend in the Iſle of Skye, a St. Kilda elegy, the effuſion of a young woman who had loſt her huſband by a fall from the rocks, when employed in catching fowls. Of this elegy, found among people in whoſe veracity Mr. Macdonald has entire confidence, he gives the following tranſlation. "In yonder Soa* left I the "youth whom I loved. But lately, he "ſkipped and bounded from rock to rock. "Dextrous was he in making every inſtru-"ment the farm required, diligent in bring-"ing home my tender flock. You went, "O my love! upon yon hanging cliff, but "fear meaſured not thy ſteps! Thy foot "only ſlipt---you fell---never more to riſe!

* A ſmall rocky iſland near St. Kilda.

" Thy blood ſtained yon ſloping rock; thy
" brains lay ſcattered around! All thy
" wounds guſhed at once. Floating on the
" ſurface of the deep, the cruel waves tore
" thee aſunder. Thy mother came, her
" grey hairs uncovered with the kerch:*
" thy ſiſter came, we mourned together:
" thy brother came, he leſſened not the cry
" of ſorrow. Gloomy and ſad we all beheld
" thee from afar, O thou that waſt the ſeven-
" fold bleſſing of thy friends! the ſhiny
" *lhonne*† of their ſupport. Now, alas! my
" ſhare of the birds is heard ſcreaming in the
" clouds: my ſhare of the eggs is already
" ſeized on by the ſtronger party. In yon-
" der Soa left I the youth whom I loved."

The

* A ſpecies of kerchief worn by married women in the Highlands and Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland.

† *Lhonne*, a rope of raw hides uſed in St. Kilda. It is the moſt uſeful part of furniture, and a young woman poſſeſſed of one is reckoned well portioned. In ſearching for fowls and eggs, a man or two take hold of it, and another is let down into the cliffs by the other end.

The Galic poetry now extant, was, no doubt, compoſed for the moſt part by the bards who were once entertained in the families of lords and chieftains. There was alſo an order of ſtrolling rhapſodiſts, who went about the country, reciting their performances for a livelihood.

Throughout the whole of the Highlands there are, at this day, various ſongs ſung by the women to ſuitable airs, or played on muſical inſtruments, not only on occaſions of merriment and diverſion, but alſo during almoſt every kind of work which employs more than one perſon, ſuch as milking cows, watching the folds, fulling of cloth, grinding of grain with the *quern* or hand-mill, hay-making, and reaping of corn. Theſe ſongs and tunes re-animate, for a time, the drooping labourer, and make him work with redoubled ardour. In travelling through the Highlands, in the ſeaſon of autumn, the ſounds of little bands of muſic on every ſide, joined to a moſt romantic ſcenery, has a very

pleaſing effect on the mind of a ſtranger. There is undoubted evidence, that from the 12th to the 15th century, both incluſive, the Scots not only uſed, but, like their kindred Iriſh, excelled in playing on the harp: a ſpecies of muſic, in all probability of Druidical origin. But, beyond all memory or tradition, the favourite inſtrument of the Scotch muſicians has been the bag-pipe, introduced into Scotland, at a very early period, by the Norwegians. The large bag-pipe is the inſtrument of the Highlanders for war, for marriage, for funeral proceſſions, and other great occaſions. They have alſo a ſmaller kind, on which dancing tunes are played. A certain ſpecies of this wind muſic, called *pibrachs*, rouzes the native Highlander in the ſame way that the ſound of the trumpet does the war-horſe; and even produces effects little leſs marvellous than thoſe recorded of the antient muſic. At the battle of Quebec, in April 1760, whilſt the Britiſh troops were retreating

treating in great confuſion, the General complained to a field-officer of Fraſer's regiment, of the bad behaviour of his corps. "Sir," anſwered he with ſome warmth, "you did very wrong in forbidding the "pipes to play this morning: nothing en-"courages Highlanders ſo much in a day of "action. Nay, even now they would be of "uſe." "Let them blow like the devil, "then," replied the General, "if it will bring "back the men." The pipes were ordered to play a favourite martial air. The Highlanders, the moment they heard the muſic, returned and formed with alacrity in the rear. In the late war in India, Sir Eyre Coote, after the battle of Porto Nuovo, being aware of the ſtrong attachment of the Highlanders to their antient muſic, expreſſed his applauſe of their behaviour on that day, by giving them fifty pounds to buy a pair of bagpipes.*

Having thus taken the liberty to ſupply what ſeemed deficient in the account that is

* See MEMOIRS of the late War in Aſia.

given of the Scotch Highlanders by the very learned and ingenious Cunningham, who knew them well, and was capable of contemplating them under a vaſt variety of views, it will be proper alſo to advert to the change which the operation of government has produced in the character of the Highlanders, ſince the period when they were deſcribed by that celebrated author.

So quick and powerful is the influence of moral cauſes in the formation of the characters of nations and men, that the Highlanders have actually undergone greater alteration in the courſe of the preſent century, than for a thouſand years before. Freedom and equal laws, by encouraging induſtry, ſecuring property, and ſubſtituting independent ſentiments and views in the room of an obſequious devotion to feudal chiefs, have redeemed the character of the Highlanders from thoſe imputations which were common to them with all nations in a ſimilar political ſituation; while what is excellent in their cha-

racter,

racter, the ſenſibility of their nature, the hardineſs of their conſtitutions, their warlike diſpoſition, and their generous hoſpitality to ſtrangers, remain undiminiſhed. And, though emancipated now from the feudal yoke, they ſtill ſhew a voluntary reverence to their chiefs, as well as affection to thoſe of their own tribe and kindred: qualities which are not only very amiable and engaging in themſelves, but which are connected with that character of alacrity and inviolable fidelity and reſolution which their exertions in the field have juſtly obtained in the world.

By the feudal ſyſtem, all who held *in capite*, of the crown, both in England and Scotland, and, no doubt, in other countries, were obliged to give perſonal attendance in parliament: and thoſe *free tenants** comprehended not only the great nobles, but the leſſer barons, among whom the king's burgeſſes, it is probable, were originally included. The great barons, or ariſtocracy, in

* *Liberi tenentes.*

the natural courſe of things, acquired in both the Britiſh kingdoms, a decided ſuperiority in the public councils. The leſſer barons and burgeſſes, uneaſy in their ſituations, as well as unable to bear the expence of repeated attendance, began to abſent themſelves from parliament. In both Scotland and England, the ſovereign, that he might be enabled to counter-balance the over-bearing influence of the ariſtocracy, by the attendance of at leaſt a certain portion of the leſſer barons and royal burgeſſes, who in their collective capacity, were free tenants, exempted them from the obligation of perſonal attendance, upon condition of their ſending repreſentatives to parliament. That wealth which naturally ſprung from commerce and induſtry, the circumſtance of the parliament's being divided into two houſes, and that controul over the public purſe which, in proceſs of time, reſulted from both, maintained and increaſed the importance of the great body of freeholders in England: but in Scotland, where

where the leſſer barons and burgeſſes, with the great maſs of the people, remained poor and dependent, and the repreſentatives of the ſhires and burghs ſat in the ſame aſſembly with the nobles and the clergy,* the ariſtocracy preſerved their influence over the proceedings of parliament, and, in fact, aſſumed the government of the kingdom. The great baron who poſſeſſed his caſtle, and an extenſive heritable juriſdiction, aſſumed the privilege of redreſſing every injury that was done to him, whether real or imaginary, and was the arbiter of right and wrong among his people; while the leſſer proprietors, or yeomanry of the country were ſubjected to the will of tyrants. The amount of property which, in progreſs of time, became requiſite in parliamentary election and repreſentation, excluded the great body of proprietors

* In Scotland, the parliaments were ambulatory with the king, and generally held within the walls of one of his fortreſſes. The parliament was very often held in Stirling-Caſtle.

etors from that right, and created a ſecondary order of ariſtocratical chiefs, who, to the full extent of their power, imitated the tyranny of the nobles, or hereditary peers of parliament. The genius of Scotland became ariſtocratical throughout. The commiſſioners to parliament from the burghs royal were elected by the town-councils of thoſe burghs, inſtead of the citizens at large. The members of thoſe councils, too, like ſo many Dutch burgomaſters, choſe, and ſtill chuſe, their ſucceſſors in office: nor, according to a late deciſion of the court of ſeſſion, a judicatory conſtituted after the model of the parliaments of France, and the higheſt in Scotland, is there any controul on the management of thoſe ſelf-created *juntos*, who, at the ſame time that they impoſe what contributions they pleaſe, convert, or may convert, a public good into a private property.

About the time of the Revolution, the advent, and eſtabliſhment of King William and Queen Mary on the throne, firſt of England, and

and afterwards of Scotland, diffuſed throughout the whole of Great Britain a lively ſenſe of the rights of mankind: and Scotland in particular, as fire is inflamed by the nitrous influence of froſt, glowed with the genuine enthuſiaſm of freedom. Mr. Fletcher of Saltoun, and other patriots whoſe notions of liberty were drawn from the ſources of Greece and Rome, and confirmed by the auſpices of the times, contended for a degree of liberty unknown even to the Engliſh conſtitution. This ſpirit of the nation, active, enterprizing, and bold, led the people of Scotland to attempt the eſtabliſhment of a commercial colony on the Iſthmus of Darien, the happieſt ſituation that could be imagined for the commerce of the world: and on this bottom, a great part of the wealth of the nation was embarked. The check which this magnificent, and by no means chimerical ſcheme, received from the jealouſies of the ſiſter kingdom, and the remonſtrances of Spain, damped the ardent ſpirit of the Scot-

tiſh

tiſh nation exceſſively, and, by a reflux not unnatural in the humours of men, or of nations, threw them back into a languor and inoccupation, which eaſily ſubmitted to that ariſtocratical authority and influence, to which Scotland had always been accuſtomed, and from which it never recovered until the abolition of thoſe heritable juriſdictions, in which theſe were founded. The check which the Scots received in the affair of Darien, formed, perhaps, one link in that chain of events which led to the Union. Had the colony that was attempted at the Iſthmus of Panama ſucceeded, the ſpirit of the Scottiſh nation would have been too high and proud to have liſtened to any reaſonable terms of ſubmitting to the ſame government with England.

It is remarkable, that it was by means of the leading men of the ariſtocracy, that the Union was promoted and carried into effect; although that order of men were to ſacrifice to that meaſure, a great deal of their here-

ditary

ditary honours and conſequence in their native country: whereas the tradeſmen, and the loweſt of the people, who certainly could not be any loſers by ſharing in the fortunes of the Engliſh, but might probably be much bettered by the change, were the firſt, when the articles of Union came to be debated in the Scotch parliament, who made a briſk ſtand for the name of liberty and ſovereign power. For the very name and antiquity of the kingdom was of great weight with the people: though what remained of it, after the removal of King James VI. into England, was no more than a vain image or ſhadow of ſovereignty; ſince the government, from that time, was committed to the hands of a few men, who not only preferred, for the moſt part, their private intereſts to thoſe of the public, but who often acted according to the orders they received from ſtrangers. But, if the colony of Darien had ſucceeded, the republican and popular ſpirit would have carried all before it.

The

The opponents of the court, in the debates on the Union, inſiſted, that parliament had no authority to determine concerning the alienation of the kingdom, ſince power was not delegated to them from the free-holders, or tenants *in capite*, for that purpoſe. The commiſſioners ſent into England, they alledged, were neither proper judges of this matter, nor the parliament itſelf veſted with competent authority to decide a matter of ſo great importance; but that there was a right inherent in a free people, to put a ſtop to the paſſing of any law, as there was, formerly, in the tribunes of the Roman people. A ſimilar doctrine prevails, and is eſtabliſhed into a firm and uncontroverted maxim, in the preſbyterian government of the church of Scotland, in which it is held, that it is not in the power of the general aſſembly, to ſubvert or change any of the eſſential uſages or laws in the eccleſiaſtical conſtitution, without the conſent of two-thirds at leaſt, of the ſynods and preſbyteries.

The

The court party, on the other hand, who were friends to the Union, ſaid, that the ſupreme authority of the nation was undoubtedly veſted in the parliament; and that, "when an election was once made, neither "the tenants of the crown, or thoſe who "hold of the crown in chief, nor the magi-"ſtrates of the cities, had any more right "either to put a negative on the paſſing of any "law, or to give a vote; but that the people "had delegated all their authority to thoſe "whom they had elected to repreſent them "in parliament."

When this queſtion was carried in favour of the courtiers, in parliament, the people out of doors, were every where thrown into diſorder and tumult. The Duke of Queenſberry, who was the lord commiſſioner, or lord lieutenant, adjourned the houſe till the next day, took his coach, and was followed with many reproaches by the people, who could hardly forbear to lay violent hands on him. During the whole of that night, tumults were

were kept up in Edinburgh. The mob aſſaulted and ſearched the houſe of Sir Patrick Johnſtone, the provoſt of that city: whom, if they had found him, they would have treated with great outrage, for no other reaſon, than that he was ſaid to have favoured the vote in parliament for the Union. This ſpirit of reſiſtance ſpread rapidly over the whole country. Levies of armed men were made by ſeveral diſcontented chiefs, who made no ſcruple of declaring their ſentiments, that the only way by which Scotchmen could now prevent the diſgrace and ruin of their country, was, to march under arms to Edinburgh, and over-awe the deciſions of parliament. The people of Scotland entered readily into thoſe ideas and views: but the invaſion of Edinburgh, and the parliament was prevented by means partly accidental, and partly the reſult of profound contrivance. In the firſt place, the deſigns of the opponents of the Union were greatly retarded by the ſeaſon of the year, and by continual

nual and heavy rains. In the ſecond place, an artificial channel was formed for receiving the fury of the people, by which it was, with great addreſs, diverted from its object. The Duke of Queenſberry ſecretly employed Major Cunningham, an officer of very popular reputation, to raiſe the people in the weſtern parts of Scotland, who, to the common dread of taxes, and hatred of the Engliſh, added an extraordinary antipathy to biſhops, and zeal for the ſafety of the Preſbyterian religion. The eyes of all men were naturally directed to the levies on foot in Airſhire, and other counties adjacent: and here the genius of Scotland ſeemed to make the laſt ſtand for retaining, within the bounds of that kingdom, the name, at leaſt, and the inſignia of ſovereignty. But when the day came for the armed people to march to Edinburgh, where many of their heads had already aſſembled, their commander, with the concurrence and co-operation of different men of conſequence who acted in concert

with the miniſter for Scotland, found means, on various pretences, to keep them back.

The Union was agreed to, and ratified by both nations. But this fortunate event, which prevented that general excitement which had been occaſioned by the Revolution, from relapſing into the languor of tyranny, did not transfuſe the free ſpirit of England into Scotland, at once. The Scottiſh barons ſtill retained their hereditary juriſdictions undiminiſhed, and ſeveral good families held their eſtates in vaſſalage of feudal chiefs. For example, the Macpherſons and Macintoſhes were the vaſſals of the Duke of Gordon; and Struan Robertſon of the Duke of Atholl.

The private juriſdictions being reſerved by the treaty of Union, it was not until the year 1747, that they were re-aſſumed by the crown, and the people of Scotland made partakers of Engliſh freedom. In this great event, we have a moſt remarkable proof and example of that principle of correction and amend-

amendment, which is inherent in political grievances; and that abuſes, carried to extremities, lead to reformation. It was their hereditary juriſdictions that enabled the heads of certain Scottiſh clans, in 1715 and 1745, to make thoſe deſperate attempts which ſignalized, at once, the ſubjection and the martial ardour of the poor Highlanders, in favour of the Houſe of Stuart. Their dangerous effects became now apparent to all who were intereſted in the ſafety of the kingdom. As they were accounted private property, it was obſerved, that their holders might part with them for an equivalent. They were, accordingly, re-annexed to the crown: and 150,000l. bought back to the nation, that juſtice and freedom, which had paſſed away from it.

But this wiſe and humane political meaſure, great as the dangers which threatened the ſtate from the heritable juriſdictions were, would not, perhaps, have been adopted, or even thought of, had not the adminiſtra-

tion of the Britiſh affairs been veſted, at that period, in men who entertained a juſt reverence for the rights of mankind. The prince that filled the throne had been taught, from his earlieſt years, to deteſt political tyranny, and the noble families who had diſtinguiſhed their attachment to the principles of the Revolution, and to the Hanoverian Succeſſion, and by whoſe means the Britiſh nation preſerved, or regained their freedom, enjoyed his confidence and his favour. In ſuch auſpicious circumſtances, the oppoſition that was made to the reſumption of the heritable juriſdictions, yielded to the recollection of recent danger, and to the genuine voice of patriotiſm, and a love of freedom. Had no rebellion taken place in Scotland, and our political conſtitution advanced another ſtage in that progreſs towards abſolute monarchy, which a great philoſopher, though not a great friend to freedom, has both predicted and declared to be its eaſieſt death: in this caſe, it is not probable that the people of

Scotland

Scotland would have been admitted to a participation of thoſe privileges which, fortunately for the Britiſh empire, they now enjoy. They would have been inſtruments in the hands of haughty and tyrannical chiefs, as theſe again, *might* have been, in thoſe of an artful and unprincipled miniſter.

During the interval between the Union and the commencement of the war that was terminated by the peace of Paris, in 1763, Scotland remained in a ſtate of inactivity and languor; and, as an emphatic proof that this was really the caſe, it is remarked, that there is ſcarcely one good houſe to be found in that country, which was not built either before the firſt, or ſince the laſt of theſe events. The abolition of heritable juriſdictions, the riſing ſpirit of liberty, that general energy which was the natural reſult of a ſucceſsful and glorious war, in which the Scots, and particularly the Highlanders, had their full ſhare, produced in that country as rapid a change, in the ſpace of even

ten years, as is to be found in the hiſtory of any nation. A ſpirit of adventure and exertion manifeſted itſelf, not only in arms, but in arts of every kind, both mechanical and liberal. The extreme ardour of literature and ſcience which takes place in Scotland, has been noticed, and very happily expreſſed by the learned and eloquent editor of Bellendenus, a native of that country: *Scotia jam omnis in philoſophia excolenda fervet, ut ita dicam, ac tumultuatur.*

Let us now deſcend from Stirling, a fit centre for taking a ſurvey of Scotland, and purſue our journey to Carron, by Bannockburn, where that grand and deciſive battle was fought which compleated, in 1314, the recovery of Scotland from the arms of England,

Edward II. of England, purſuing the ambitious deſign of his immediate predeceſſor on the Engliſh throne, aſſembled forces from all quarters, with a view of effecting, at one blow,

blow, the reduction of Scotland. "He "ſummoned," ſays Hume, "the moſt war- "like of his vaſſals from Gaſcony: he inliſted "troops from Flanders and other foreign "countries: he invited over great numbers "of the diſorderly Iriſh as to a certain prey: "he joined to them a body of the Welſh, "who were actuated by like motives: and "aſſembling the whole military force of "England, he marched to the frontiers with "an army, which, according to the Scotch "writers, amounted to an hundred thouſand "men, but which was probably much infe- "rior to that number.

"The army, collected by Robert, exceed- "ed not thirty thouſand combatants; but "being compoſed of men, who had diſtin- "guiſhed themſelves by many acts of valour, "who were rendered deſperate by their ſitu- "ation, and who were enured to all the va- "rieties of fortune, they might juſtly, under "ſuch a leader, be deemed formidable to the

" moſt numerous and beſt appointed armies.
" The Caſtle of Stirling, which, with Ber-
" wic, was the only fortreſs in Scotland, that
" remained in the hands of the Engliſh, had
" long been beſieged by Edward Bruce: Phi-
" lip de Mowbray, the governor, after an
" obſtinate defence, was at laſt obliged to
" capitulate, and to promiſe, that, if, before
" a certain day, which was now approach-
" ing, he was not relieved, he ſhould open
" his gates to the enemy.* Robert, there-
" fore, ſenſible that here was the ground on
" which he muſt expect the Engliſh, choſe
" the field of battle with all the ſkill and
" prudence imaginable, and made the neceſ-
" ſary preparations for their reception. He
" poſted himſelf at Bannockburn, about two
" miles from Stirling; where he had a hill
" on his right flank, and a moraſs on his
" left: and, not content with having taken
" theſe precautions to prevent his being ſur-
" rounded

* Rymer, vol. iii, 481.

" rounded by the more numerous army of " the Engliſh ; he foreſaw the ſuperior " ſtrength of the enemy in cavalry, and made " proviſion againſt it.

" Having a rivulet in front, he command- " ed deep pits to be dug along its banks, " and ſharp ſtakes to be planted in them ; " and he ordered the whole to be carefully " covered over with turf.* The Engliſh ar- " rived in ſight on the evening, and a bloody " conflict immediately enſued between two " bodies of cavalry ; where Robert, who " was at the head of the Scots, engaged in " ſingle combat with Henry de Bohun, a " gentleman of the family of Hereford ; and " at one ſtroke cleft his adverſary to the chin " with a battle axe, in ſight of the two armies. " The Engliſh horſe fled with precipitation " to their main body.

" The Scots, encouraged by this favour- " able event, and glorying in the valour of their

* T. de la More, p. 594.

" their prince, prognoſticated a happy iſſue
" to the combat on the enſuing day: the
" Engliſh, confident in their numbers, and
" elated with paſt ſucceſſes, longed for an
" opportunity of revenge: and the night,
" though extremely ſhort in that ſeaſon and
" in that climate, appeared tedious to the im-
" patience of the ſeveral combatants.

" Early in the morning, Edward drew out
" his army, and advanced towards the Scots.
" The Earl of Gloceſter, his nephew, who
" commanded the left wing of the cavalry,
" impelled by the ardour of youth, ruſhed
" on to attack without precaution, and fell
" among the covered pits, which had been
" prepared by Bruce for the reception of the
" enemy. This body of horſe was diſor-
" dered: Gloceſter himſelf was overthrown
" and ſlain: Sir James Douglas, who com-
" manded the Scottiſh cavalry, gave the ene-
" my no leiſure to rally, but puſhed them off
" the field with conſiderable loſs, and pur-

ſued

" ſued them in ſight of their whole line of
" infantry. While the Engliſh army were
" alarmed with this unfortunate beginning
" of the action, which commonly proves de-
" ciſive, they obſerved an army on the
" heights towards the left, which ſeemed to
" be marching leiſurely in order to ſurround
" them; and they were diſtracted by their
" multiplied fears. This was a number of
" waggoners and ſumpter boys, whom Ro-
" bert had collected; and having ſupplied
" them with military ſtandards, gave them
" the appearance at a diſtance of a formi-
" dable body.

" The ſtratagem took effect: a panic ſeiz-
" ed the Engliſh: they threw down their
" arms and fled: they were purſued with
" great ſlaughter, for the ſpace of eighty
" miles, till they reached Berwic: and the
" Scots, beſides an ineſtimable booty, took
" many perſons of quality priſoners, and
" above 400 gentlemen, whom Robert treat-

ed

" ed with great humanity, and whoſe ran-
" ſom was a new acceſſion of wealth to the
" victorious army. The King himſelf nar-
" rowly eſcaped by taking ſhelter in Dunbar,
" whoſe gates were opened to him by the
" Earl of March; and he thence paſſed by
" ſea to Berwic."

Thurſday, July 28. Arrive at Carron, where the Carron Company have a very large foundery for caſting all ſorts of implements, from 42 pounders to the moſt trifling article for domeſtic uſe; the coal, of which they uſe 100 tons per diem, is all charred before it can be applied to the purpoſe of melting iron, as it creates a much ſtronger heat in that ſtate, than when the ſulphur is in it. The bellows made uſe of are amazingly large, and worked by water. Four cylinders of three feet diameter, are wrought by one wheel, and the united wind created by this force paſſes through a tube of about a foot diameter, which is conveyed to the mouth of

the

the furnace. The tube is there reduced to the ſize of an inch and an half. It is natural to ſuppoſe, that ſuch a quantity of air, ſo much compreſſed, muſt act with great violence: which indeed it does, and makes more noiſe than the roaring of the moſt violent gale of wind I ever heard. Without this very forcible engine, they could not obtain heat enough to convert the iron into a liquid maſs. They have here four of thoſe blaſts. They have alſo the largeſt pump, for raiſing water in dry weather, when they are not ſufficiently ſupplied otherwiſe, that I ever ſaw. It is worked by four piſtons, each of which is thirty inches diameter, and raiſes four tons of water at each ſtroke, which makes about 100 tons of water in a minute. This pump is worked by ſteam.

They have adopted here a new method of boring guns, which is done by a horizontal, inſtead of a perpendicular motion, and by moving the gun inſtead of the inſtrument: but they would not let us examine it narrowly. During

ring the war, 1200 people were employed here: but, ſince the peace, until lately, they have had but little buſineſs. I am happy to find they have now ſome large orders from Ruſſia and Germany for great guns, and have occaſion to employ 1000 men. To a perſon who has not been accuſtomed to ſights of this ſort, the place would appear like Pandemonium; for liquid iron is running into the moulds of ſand in all directions; and the men, who look like devils, are driving it about in iron wheel-barrows, through every part of the foundery. At night the whole place appears in a blaze, and by the aſſiſtance of a large piece of water, which makes a fine reflection, forms an exhibition that amply rewards the pains of going to ſee it.

Near Carron the navigable canal from Glaſgow communicates with the ſea. This canal is forty miles long, and near fifty feet broad, which is a very unneceſſary width, as boats of fifty tons are quite large enough for carrying on commerce by canals, and will anſwer every pur-

purpoſe better than larger veſſels. The Duke of Bridgewater, who was the firſt projector of canals in this country, ſeems to have been happy enough to have attained perfection in this mode of navigation. On the Glaſgow canal are a great number of locks, which muſt have added greatly to the expence. I think that on that part of the canal which is next to Carron there are ſixteen of them in the courſe of two miles. About a mile and a half above Carron, the canal is carried upon a large bridge over the road. Veſſels come from Glaſgow to the ſea on this canal, in ten hours. From the accounts I received at Glaſgow, as well as at Carron, I was ſorry to find the trade on the canal will not anſwer the expence: but I have been lately informed, that it now pays five per cent. to the proprietors.

Leave Carron, and go through Falkirk, (near which the battle was fought) to Linlithgow; a number of gentlemen's ſeats on each ſide of the road. The land well cultivated and planted: have a fine view of the

Carſe

Carſe of Falkirk, which is richly covered with corn.

Dine at Linlithgow, and viſit the old palace, which is now a ruin. At the time of the rebellion in 1745, part of it was habitable, but in 1746 it was entirely deſtroyed by the king's army. This caſtle is famous for having given birth to Mary Queen of Scots, and the walls of the room are ſtill remaining, in which ſhe was born. The caſtle is ſituated on an eminence, almoſt ſurrounded by a ſmall lake, and commands ſeveral beautiful proſpects. Linlithgow is a large town, but the houſes in it are not well built. From Linlithgow to Edinburgh, the country is very well cultivated, eſpecially as you draw near to that city, and the proſpect of the Firth of Forth, and the towns to the northward of it, very beautiful.

In the evening get to Edinburgh. The caſtle, which is the moſt ſtriking object in that antient metropolis, is built on a very high rock, which is acceſſible only on one ſide, where there is a draw-

North-East Prospect of Edinburgh Castle.

Publish'd as the Act directs June 2d 1788 by G. Robinson & Partners.

bridge. Although it was conſidered, before the invention of gun-powder, as impregnable, it is now incapable of any long defence. It appears formidable from its commanding ſituation: but it could not ſtand a regular ſiege even for a week. Upon the very top of the rock there is a large ſquare, conſiſting of buildings partly new and partly antient. In the latter, they ſtill ſhew the room where the unfortunate Mary was delivered of James I. A door too is pointed out to the ſtranger, carefully ſecured by bolts and bars. The room into which this leads is ſaid to contain the regalia of Scotland. On this ſubject, however, many are ſceptical, as there is not any tradition of thoſe enſigns of power having been ever ſeen by any perſon ſince the Union.

The new buildings conſiſt of barracks and an armoury, as the caſtle of Edinburgh is, in reality, *a place d'armes* for military ſtores and accoutrements, to be in readineſs on any emergency. The ſquare ſerves as a pa-

ſade for the garriſon, which generally conſiſts of five or ſix companies, ſometimes more, beſides a company of invalids. The eſtabliſhment here is as follows: a governor, a deputy-governor, a fort major, a ſtore keeper, a chaplain, a maſter gunner, and three or four quarter gunners.

On a lower part of the rock towards the north a handſome building is erected. The centre is the governor's houſe: and the two wings are occupied by the governor and the fort major. From this rock runs a ſteep ridge, on the eaſt ſide, about three quarters of a mile long. On this ridge, the old city of Edinburgh ſtands, forming a very wide ſtreet from the caſtle to the bottom of the ridge, where it is terminated by Holyrood-houſe. On each ſide of this ſtreet the declivity is ſo ſteep, that in moſt places you are obliged to deſcend by ſteps. The houſes being built on each ſide of this ridge, accounts for their being ſo very high, from ten to fourteen ſtories. Choice would never have induced any

man

man to build a houſe on this ſpot, or live fourteen ſtories from the ground. The obvious reaſon of chuſing ſo commodious a ſituation, was the neceſſity of being under cover of the guns of the caſtle.

In Scotland, where no marks of regular government, and very few of arts and commerce are to be traced beyond the eleventh century, and where great ferocity of manners prevailed in much later periods, it is probable that towns, and even villages were formed, for the moſt part, by a reſort of the lower claſs of inhabitants to that ſhelter from injury and oppreſſion which was afforded by the caſtles of the king and of the barons. The tenants, and retainers of powerful chiefs, in all times of turbulence and danger, would naturally take refuge under the wings of thoſe ſtrong holds that were the manſions of the baron to whom they belonged. The principal vaſſals, we may ſuppoſe, of the feudal chief would, in ſuch times, find entertainment within the walls of the caſtle; while others,

of inferior ſtation, would be fain to aſſemble with their families and their ſubſtance, as near to them as poſſible. The domains, or part of the domains of the caſtles would naturally, in ſuch circumſtances, be parcelled out to the people. Temporary huts would be improved into houſes; houſes into villages; and, in the progreſs of population and arts, villages into towns. Our oldeſt boroughs, agreeably to theſe obſervations, are ſituated near places of ſtrength, and the manſions of the great. They who took up their reſidence in ſuch places, found it neceſſary for their farther ſecurity, to ſurround them with walls or other fences. Hence the towns or villages were termed *burgs*, and their inhabitants, *burgenſes*, long before the practice of incorporating them into communities by charter was introduced, either in this iſland, or on the continent of Europe.

Burghers were of two ſorts: inhabitants of *burgs* within the domains of ſovereigns; and inhabitants of *burgs* within the territories of

powerful

powerful barons and eccleſiaſtics. Each burgeſs paid a fixed ſum yearly to the king, or to the lord paramount, in whoſe town he lived or had his *burgagium*. Certain cuſtoms were alſo exacted from the burgeſſes by the ſuperior, whether the king or a ſubject, on the ſale of different commodities. In return for theſe exactions, the burgeſſes were indulged from time to time with ſundry privileges, which placed them in a very different condition from the inhabitants of the country, or *ruſtici*, whoſe occupations were entirely confined to agriculture or the breed of cattle; and who, confined to the ſoil which they were doomed to cultivate, were not allowed to apply themſelves to any kind of commerce or mechanical employment. And, for encouragement of the country-people to reſort to the towns, it became a law in Scotland and England, as well as in other parts of Europe, that if the predial *ſlave*, or if that ſhould be thought too ſtrong a term, the predial labourer of any earl or baron, or

other proprietor, ſhould purchaſe a *burgagium* in any burg, even to the extent of only one rood, and remain therein for the ſpace of a year and a day without being challenged by his lord, he ſhould thenceforth be free; and enjoy all the rights and immunities of a burgeſs, provided that he did not belong to the king.

All theſe privileges, however, were found inſufficient even to protect the king's burgeſſes againſt the tyranny and oppreſſion of the great lords in their neighbourhood. A new policy was therefore introduced, of forming them into communities by royal charters, granting them a certain domain ſubject to a yearly quit-rent, and appointing officers to be choſen by themſelves, for managing their common affairs, and ſettling their private diſputes. This practice appears to have been introduced firſt in France; and, as it was a very natural expedient in itſelf, in all kingdoms where the feudal ſyſtem was eſtabliſhed, ſo it was quickly diffuſed by a principle of imitation throughout other European countries.

On

On each ſide of the ridge that forms the baſe of the Scotch metropolis is a very deep valley. The northern one was once filled with water, but it is now drained off, and a bridge of three arches built over the dry land, the centre arch 95 feet high. This forms a communication with the North or New Town, in which is a ſpacious ſquare called St. Andrew's. The ſtreets adjacent are very wide and handſome: many of the houſes are built of free ſtone, and are truly magnificent. At the north end of this bridge is a very elegant building, which is intended for a regiſter-office, and at the weſt end of the New Town, a ball-room, &c. is erecting, which will, perhaps, ſurpaſs in elegant magnificence, any one in Britain. The houſes on the north ſide of the New Town command a beautiful view of the Firth, and the town of Leith. On the ſouth ſide of the caſtle, are ſeveral public buildings. The college, in which are about one thouſand ſtudents, two hoſpitals, which are large and

well endowed, a work-houſe, and a houſe for lunatics. In this part of the city is a handſome ſquare called George's. We were preſent at the laying the firſt ſtone of a new bridge which is to form a communication from the ſouth to the centre part of the city, on a ſtrait line with the bridge which is already built to the north. This is not only highly conducive to convenience, but will have a very handſome appearance. To enumerate the other public buildings which are intended to be erected in Edinburgh, would aſtoniſh any perſon who conſiders that Edinburgh is not a commercial city.

The parliament-houſe in the old city, is about half as large as Weſtminſter-hall; there the court of ſeſſion for Scotland is held, nine of the lords always attending to do buſineſs. Under the parliament-houſe is a public library, which contains a great number of antient and modern books. Near the library the public records are kept, among which we

were

were ſhewn the articles of Union between England and Scotland; and it is ſingular to obſerve, that thoſe articles are included in twenty pages of folio parchment, each page containing about twenty lines only: when, at this period, twice as much parchment and writing is conſidered as neceſſary to draw up the marriage articles of a Highland laird, or to convey an acre of land from one man to another.

Holyrood-houſe, which is a large palace, forming a quadrangle, has a number of ſpacious rooms in it, and being ſtill conſidered as a royal houſe, the ſuit of apartments which are intended for the king, are kept as rooms of ſtate, but have no furniture in them. The other apartments are occupied by the Duke of Hamilton, who is keeper, and ſome let to other noblemen. In one of thoſe rooms is a picture of Charles II. and his queen going to mount their horſes, and a number of little ſpaniels about them. This picture was done by Vandyke, and

is

is inimitable. In the gallery are the portraits of all the kings of Scotland, many of them well painted; but in the laſt rebellion ſome ſoldiers who were quartered in the palace, miſchievouſly tore the canvaſs of moſt of them with their bayonets. The chapel, which joins the palace, is a handſome gothic building, and was roofed in by the preſent Earl of Dundonald's father; but the roof was made ſo heavy, that it fell down, and brought great part of the walls with it: ſince which time it has remained in ruins. In this chapel we were ſhewn by a woman, the bones of Darnly, who was a remarkably large man; with thoſe, too, of ſome of the other kings of Scotland, as ſhe called them. A human carcaſs was alſo laid before us with the fleſh dried on, and remarkably well preſerved. She called this the body of the Counteſs of Roxburgh, who had been buried there for ſeveral hundred years. This exhibition was the moſt indelicate I ever beheld; and it ought not to be ſuffered.

It

It is partly, perhaps, to the crouded and inconvenient ſituation of old Edinburgh, that Scotland is indebted for the new town, which may juſtly be conſidered as a national ornament. Had the Scottiſh metropolis been ſituated on an eaſy declivity, or a plain, however narrow and irregular its ſtreets, the inhabitants would not have looked about for a new ſpot, but have contented themſelves with making the moſt of the old, and building, without a general and comprehenſive plan, according to accident or to caprice. The ſituation of Edinburgh did not eaſily admit of ſuch improvement and extenſion as might correſpond, in an elegant, luxurious, and enlightened age, to the ideas and the wants of a people who have their eyes open on the progreſſive courſe of ſcience and art, and every invention that can either embelliſh, or add to the pleaſure or comfort of life. Happily the advancement of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, has enabled the Scottiſh nation to realize and

give bodily conſtitution and ſhape, to thoſe ideas of convenience and elegance which they naturally acquire from their inquiſitive and ſpeculative turn, and alſo from that enterprizing and wandering diſpoſition, which carries them out as adventurers, in ſo many walks of life, not only into England, and all the foreign dependencies of the Britiſh empire, but into every kingdom of note on the face of the earth. The ſpirit of adventure not only tends to introduce into North Britain new ideas or models of refinement; but it is a ſource of wealth, as well as commerce, or rather it is itſelf, conſidered in a natural view, a ſpecies of commerce, and that of a very advantageous kind, and in which the balance of trade is wholly in its favour. A great part of the Scottiſh youth quit their country, from about fifteen to twenty years of age, and paſs through London, but without being naturalized in it, and enervated by its vices, to various countries, in purſuit of fame and fortune.

fortune. Their hearts by this time are impreſſed with an attachment to their kindred, their acquaintance, the companions of their youth, perhaps to objects of the tendereſt vows; nay, and in ſome degree, to the very mountains, lakes, rivers, rocks and woods, that give a ſpecies of animation to a romantic country, and even to wild waſtes which endear their native village, by excluding ſtrangers and marking it as their own. Scotchmen, but particularly the Highlanlanders, are well known to be ſubject to that *maladie du pais*, that longing deſire of reviſiting their native country, which characterizes ſtill more ſtrongly the natives of Switzerland. Soldiers, ſailors, merchants, phyſicians, and others, in whoſe imaginations, Scotland has been uniformly uppermoſt amidſt all their peregrinations and all the viciſſitudes of life, returning home with the earnings of induſtry and the favours of fortune, add to the general wealth of the nation. Scotland, though barren of many things, is yet *ferax virorum:*

virorum: and men undoubtedly are the moſt important articles in any country.

Nor is the ſpirit of adventure and emigration confined to the younger ſons of good families: it is general throughout all ranks and orders of ſociety. This ſpirit of adventure is connected with another ſpirit not leſs general in Scotland: a ſpirit of literature and religion, which appear, at leaſt, in the great maſs of the people, to influence and ſupport each other. In this country, the middling and lower ranks of the people are conſtant and devout in their attendance on religious duties; worſhip God in their families once, and often twice every day; and, what will appear extraordinary, many, nay moſt of them are alert diſputants in the abſtracted and metaphyſical doctrines of religion, which their chief care is to teach to their children: and this religious turn is by far the moſt ſtriking feature in the character of the Scottiſh nation.

Learning

Learning had been planted in Great-Britain by apoſtolical miſſionaries, and Roman colonies and legions, for ſeveral centuries before the Roman empire yielded to inundations of barbarians; and, retiring before the rude Saxons into Wales, Scotland, and the adjacent iſlands, maintained, even in ſuch ſequeſtered corners as Icolmkil, her ſacred fire along with political independence, during the darkneſs of the middle ages. As far as written memorials carry back our views, we find a lettered education very general in Scotland. In every pariſh, the clerk, who was alſo precentor and ſchool-maſter, was inſtructed not only in arithmetic and the elements of geometry and menſuration, but in the Latin, and ſometimes the Greek tongue; nay, and in ſome inſtances, in that logic and caſuiſtry which maintained their ground in the univerſities, and gave the *faſhion* or *tone* to the polite circles of Europe for ages. It is ſufficient to allude to the hiſtory of Abelard and the famous Crichton, to prove that there was a time

time when it was accounted as gentleman-like an accompliſhment to be a ſubtle reaſoner, as it is at preſent to excell in every thing that is connected with elegance or miltary glory. A tincture, at leaſt, of erudition was often poſſeſſed even by ruſtics and mechanics, in rude and turbulent periods; and it muſt have been a very ſingular ſpectacle to a native of Conſtantinople or Rome, to behold a race of learned and religious barbarians.

The ſons of mechanics and ſmall farmers, after ſpending the ſummer and autumn in various rural occupations, go to the pariſh ſchool in winter, to learn writing, arithmetic, and ſometimes the Latin language: for, as to Engliſh, the boys and girls of the poorer ſort of people in Scotland, are taught, for the moſt part, to read in the Bible even before they ſet their foot in a ſchool. And a more delightful picture cannot be conceived by human imagination, than that of a young woman, in all the bloom of health and of virtue, ſpinning flax with her little wheel,

with

with a child leaning on her knee, with his catechiſm, or ſome collection or portion of the ſcriptures laid on her lap: while the child reads, the work is not interrupted; for the pious mother knows what he reads, by heart.

The religious education of the Scots naturally leads them to peruſe not only books connected with the Chriſtian doctrines, but books on all ſubjects. And, if we may be allowed to compare great things to ſmall, in the ſame manner that human literature was indebted in a very high degree for its preſervation, during the reign of barbariſm, and its revival in the fifteenth and ſixteenth centuries, to the enquiries and diſputes of religioniſts; ſo the religious habits of the Scots carry them forward to general reflection and inveſtigation. The free and equal government of the Saxons, and a more genial climate and ſoil, naturally turned the bent of the Engliſh nation to various purſuits of induſtry, and intereſted them in thoſe public councils, in which they enjoyed a

participation. In Scotland, the natural rigour of the climate and ſoil, the want of commerce and of political importance, and that ſtate of vaſſalage and ſlavery, in which the great body of the people were held by their chieftains, preſented not to the activity of their mind any grand object of hope or of exertion in this world, at leaſt, within the precincts of this iſland.* They therefore looked around them to foreign nations, or forward to a country and ſtate of exiſtence to come. But the force of their minds was chiefly directed to the objects of religion, which conſoled them under their *poverty* and civil ſlavery, by holding up to their views the moſt tranſporting hopes beyond death and the grave, and raiſing them to a fellowſhip and communion with the King of Kings, in whoſe ſight all mortals are equal. This expanded ſentiment of citizenſhip and ſociety with ſuperior beings, this religious enthuſiaſm

* Being the natural enemies before the Acceſſion, and until the Union, the rivals of England.

ſiaſm, the moſt powerful engine among mortals, whenever it was powerfully excited, formed a counterbalance, and ſubverted in Scotland all the powers of Government; and at all times, even the moſt tranquil, gave a firmneſs and dignity of conduct to the ſincere profeſſor of religious principles, which to the feudal tyrant was an object of jealouſy and hatred. There are abundance of well-authenticated inſtances of *lairds*, a claſs of men who form a kind of ſecondary ariſtocracy, expreſſing great antipathy to certain individuals who were their tenants, and even depriving them of their poſſeſſions, for no other reaſon than that they were tenacious and zealous abettors of religious doctrines. The haughty chief conſidered religious zeal as a kind of diſloyalty to himſelf. In fact, the grandeur of the laird was not a little diminiſhed in the eyes of his tenants, when once they became familiar with the Jewiſh prophets, who treated lords, princes, and kings, as they deſerved, with great freedom and ſeverity.

But, it is not the preſent object to illuſtrate the political conſequences that flow from the religious turn of the Scots. Theſe indeed are ſufficiently diſplayed in the hiſtory of both Scotland and England.—What is not ſo well underſtood, is, that connection which ſubſiſts between the literary and religious genius of the Scottiſh nation, on the one part, and their ſpirit of adventure and emigration on the other. Literature, of which religion is the moſt important branch, is not confined in Scotland to the circle of the few: it extends to the many, and enlightens the nation. Now, wherever we trace the progreſs of knowledge and ſcience, among antient or modern nations, we behold their powerful and beneficial tendency to elevate as well as enlighten the mind, to dilate the conceptions of men, to multiply their projects, and extend the ſcene of their action. The Scots, in every profeſſion, from books, from converſation, from the example of their relations and acquaintance, acquire a ſpirit

of

of enterprize, and launch forth as needy adventurers. If they are fortunate, they return with their wealth to their native country, where they ſettle, and raiſe and perpetuate new races of travellers. This ſpirit of wandering will, however, abate of courſe, in proportion to the improvement of their own country, which, at preſent, appears to be in a ſtate of rapid progreſſion. It is obſerved, that arts of every kind make quicker advances in countries that have been but little cultivated, than in ſuch as have enjoyed the bleſſings of ſkill and induſtry, to a certain degree, for ages. As lime, or marle, or any other manure, operates more quickly, and with greater effect on new, than on old ground, ſo new inventions and inſtitutions find eaſier admittance, as well as a freeer and more rapid courſe, in countries not pre-occupied by habits and cuſtoms, than in ſuch as are poſſeſſed with a conceit, that they have already reached the higheſt pitch of improvement. The former are docile and ac-

tive: the latter prone to ſelf-conceit, and to tread in beaten paths. For this reaſon, various improvements are introduced with eaſe and with ſucceſs into Ruſſia, which are rejected by the Italians, the Portugueze, and the Spaniards.

There is an evident, and a very important diſtinction, between nations in a ſtate of advancement, and nations in a ſtate of declination: thoſe whom the ardour of novelty and imitation carries forward to improvement of every kind; and thoſe who, in familiar language, conſider themſelves as having had their day, who feel a degree of melancholy dejection and languor; who, inſtead of looking forward to a career in arts and arms, have a conſtant retroſpect to ſome former period in their hiſtory, and conſole themſelves by contemplating the talents, the proweſs, the ſplendour, and the fame of their anceſtors. But the ſituation of Scotland appears to be, in reſpect to this diſtinction, ſomewhat anomalous. For, though there

be

be not in Europe a nation of higher, perhaps not of ſuch high antiquity as Scotland, that is, a nation more early, or ſo early known, that has preſerved to the preſent day its antient and original independence; nor yet any ſtate or kingdom, now independent, that was ſooner viſited by literature and religion: yet it is certain, that in agriculture, commerce, and mechanical arts, the Scots, until late years, were greatly behind their ſouthern neighbours. Scotland then, in the career of improvement, has ſtarted, in the preſent auſpicious æra, with peculiar advantage. She looks backward with pride, yet forward with alacrity; and, with enlarged views, ſtudies to make the moſt of her natural produce, and local ſituation.

The face of Scotland, interſected with navigable rivers, lakes, and arms of the ſea, and variegated with mountains, moorlands, and fertile vallies and plains; the face of Scotland, which yields nothing to ſloth, but refuſes not any boon to the hand of induſtry,

and thus provides for the health and happineſs of her ſons, inſpired the ſagacious mind of Aaron Hill, half a century ago, with a preſage, that this *unripened beauty* would have her day, and even excell her ſiſter England, whom he compared to a gay coquette. Certain it is, that the great manufacturers of England have migrated from the eaſtern and the ſouthern, to the weſtern and the northern coaſts of England. The woollen manufacture was at firſt carried on in Kent, Suſſex, and Eſſex. It paſſed into Devonſhire, where it ſtill flouriſhes; and has travelled from thence northward into Yorkſhire. Lancaſhire and Warwickſhire have, in like manner, become the ſeats of manufactures in iron and ſteel, which were at firſt carried on ſolely in and near the metropolis, whither they were imported from Flanders. Cheapneſs of labour, proviſions, and fuel, regularity of manners, induſtry, exemption from heavy taxes: theſe were the circumſtances which effected thoſe viciſſitudes; and the ſame

cauſes

cauſes will continue to produce the ſame effects.

Human induſtry levels all the inequalities of nature, and even converts apparent difficulties and impoſſibilities, into the means of anſwering ſome uſeful or elegant purpoſe. On the boſom of the ocean, which ſeems deſtined to keep the nations aſunder from each other, the buſy merchant wafts home to the ſhores of the ſterile north, the produce of more bountiful climates, which the hardineſs and activity natural to cold regions convert into articles of convenience and luxurious accommodation. The world begins now to look for the produce of the mulberry and the cotton tree, to the land of thiſtles and ſloes; and to the fierce Caledonians, for ſuch works of fancy and taſte, as were formerly expected only from Italy and Greece.---But it is time to return from this digreſſion, to which we have been led by a proſpect of the New Town of Edinburgh, a

pleaſing

pleaſing proof, at once, of opulence and elegant taſte.

The North Loch, formerly a part of that lake which antiently ſurrounded Edinburgh on every ſide, excepting a narrow neck of land on the eaſt, and afterwards an offenſive marſh, drained, adorned with ſhrubbery, and ſubjected to a magnificent bridge, forms a ſtriking boundary between the Old and the New Town, and adds to the beauty of both. Beſides the communication that is opened acroſs the marſh between the towns, by that magnificent ſtructure, a terrace, which is every day enlarged, has lately been extended between them from the Lawn-Market, near the Caſtle-Hill. This terrace is formed by the rubbage of old houſes, and the earth which is dug up in laying the foundations of new ones. That the earth and rubbage ſhould be diſpoſed of in this manner, was the contrivance of a very judicious and cool-headed citizen, who has borne all the honours of magiſtracy,

and

and is called, in honour of his name, *Provoſt Grieve's Brigg*. This, though one of the moſt ſimple, is at the ſame time, one of the moſt laſting monuments of his judgment, and concern for the public, that could be deviſed by human invention. Statues, pillars, mauſoleums, temples, palaces; all theſe ſoon moulder away through time, if they are ſpared by the antipathy of barbarian invaſion. But the ſtructure charged with the memory of the worthy provoſt, ſafely low, can never fall. Renovated and augmented, like the vegetables that adorn the face of nature, by what appears offenſive and redundant, it will flouriſh throughout ages and ages, and freſh flowers will ſpring in honour of its founder. When the proud arch, thrown over the marſh, in another part, ſhall be again levelled with the ground, as it once has been; the paſſenger ſhall paſs ſecure on Provoſt Grieve's *Brigg*, which is not to be over-turned but by ſome earth-

quake

quake or inundation, or other convulſion of nature.

It would be premature, did it come within the compaſs of our plan, if there can be ſaid to be any plan in a collection of memorandums taken merely as they occurred, to enter into a minute deſcription of a naſcent town. Let it ſuffice, therefore, to ſay, that New Edinburgh is built, or a building, on an elevated plain, extending for many miles from eaſt to weſt, with a gentle declivity on the ſouth, where the proſpect is terminated by the town and caſtle of the old city, and an adjacent hill riſing almoſt perpendicularly to a great height; and on the north, and north-weſt, by the Firth of Forth, Fife, and the Grampians over-topping intervening hills, and raiſing their blue ſummits to the ſkies. The objects ſeen from hence are not only fitted to pleaſe and ſoothe the imagination, by their natural ſublimity and beauty, but ſuch as aſſociate in the mind of a Scotchman, the moſt important paſſages in the

the hiſtory of his country, and are, on that account, doubly intereſting. For, without entering into the queſtion ſtarted by the learned and ingenuous profeſſor Reid, (the father in this country of that philoſophy, which is injuriouſly aſcribed by many to Dr. Beattie of Aberdeen) whether it be not ſomething moral that is at bottom of that pleaſure which we take in contemplating the grandeur and beauty of natural objects, certain it is, that where we are intereſted in any ſcene by moral aſſociations, its beauties are perceived and reliſhed with double ſenſibility and ardour. A traveller might behold from one of the Cordilleras, or Andes, in South America, a ſpectacle ſtill more extenſive and majeſtic, than what is to be enjoyed from any of the mountains of Savoy. But how different the effects of theſe ſublime proſpects, on the mind of the cultivated European? Italy and the Mediterranean Sea, are outdone in extent and natural magnificence by Chili, and the Pacific Ocean: nor is the Po,

with

with the Plain of Lombardy, to be compared with the Rio de la Plata, or the River of the Amazons, and the regions that are extended on their ſhores: but they excite not thoſe ideas and correſpondent emotions that are ſuggeſted to the mind by the hiſtory of the Egyptians, the Phœnecians, the Carthaginians, the Greeks, and the Romans.

But, at the ſame time that the New Town of Edinburgh emphatically diſplays the proſperity of Scotland, and that proſperity leads us to the Union which gave it birth, we muſt acknowledge that this great political meaſure, if it conferred on the people of Scotland the bleſſings of free government, and extended commerce, was yet attended with many diſadvantages. It deprived the Scots of the commercial privileges which were granted to them by foreign nations, particularly by France, and ſubjected them, while their trade was yet ill able to bear it, to the diſcouraging cuſtoms and impoſts which took place in England. It ſtunned

and

and checked the commerce on their eaſtern coaſts. It almoſt diſmantled the beautiful peninſula of Fife, of that chain of towns that fringed its coaſts. It drew the nobility and principal gentry to London. And ſo languid and melancholy was the ſtate of Scotland, like a tranſplanted vegetable before it ſtrikes its roots into the new ſoil, that within ſix or ſeven years after the Union, a motion was made by the Scotch peers, in the Houſe of Lords, for its diſſolution. The blood has now returned to the moſt northerly extremities of the empire: but its influx to the heart left them long pale and trembling.

By the Union, too, the Scotch nation muſt have loſt not a little of their national character, and that ardour which is inſpired by the preſence of the ſovereign, and the excluſive direction of their own affairs. If a nation is ſmall, and inhabits a narrow country, they loſe their independence, and fall under the power of ſome powerful neighbour. If they are very numerous, and inhabit a large and extenſive

extenſive territory, they are diſunited, and loſe ſight of their intereſts and honour, as one community. A few ingroſs the management of public affairs, and with-hold or ſhade from the many, the ſubjects of public zeal and political occupation. The greater part are thrown into a ſtate of languor and obſcurity, and ſuffer themſelves, as is well obſerved by Profeſſor Ferguſon, to be governed at diſcretion. The Roman people loſt their patriotiſm, when the rights of Romans were extended to the other nations of Italy.

The body of the Scotch people, it is true, rather gained political importance by the Union of their nation with England, than loſt it: for, though excluded by the ariſtocratical ſway that prevails in Scotland from parliamentary elections, by the Union they acquired wealth, which is always attended by influence and power in various ſhapes: and, on all public emergencies, and in all great political queſtions, the voice of men

men of property will always make its way, and have its effect in the aſſemblies of the nation.---But, what would the face of affairs have been in Scotland, if the people, as in England, had been made partakers of political power, and the antient race of their kings have ſtill ſwayed the ſceptre within the precincts of the kingdom? With theſe advantages, with a flouriſhing colony at Darien, and the favour of all the national enemies of England, what progreſs would they not have made in manufactures, arts, navigation, commerce, and all that gives power and ſplendour to nations? Fortunately for England, theſe ſuppoſitions were never realized, and both nations are happily united in one fortune and fate, as in one iſland.

If the New Town of Edinburgh excells the Old in beauty, elegance, and commodious as well as ſalubrious diſpoſition and ſituation, the Old excells the New in variety, boldneſs, and grandeur of aſpect. Both of them bear marks, and may be conſidered as emblema-

tical of the ages in which they received their complexion and form. As the antient city of Edinburgh is boldly terminated by the caſtle, on the weſt ſide, ſo it is ſtill more nobly bounded by *Saliſbury Craggs*, and *Arthur's Seat* on the eaſt: the firſt denominated from the Earl of Saliſbury, who, in the reign of Edward III. accompanied that prince in an expedition againſt the Scots; the laſt from Arthur, the Britiſh prince, who, in the end of the ſixth century, defeated the Saxons in the neighbourhood of that conſpicuous place.

Arthur's Seat riſes, in a manner, bold and abrupt, till its rocky ſummit reaches an height five hundred feet from the baſe. On the weſt ſide of this hill, and on the other ſide of a ſmall marſhy dell, lie Saliſbury Craggs, which preſent to the city an awful front of broken and baſaltic rocks. Theſe, beſides ores, ſpars, rock plants, and here and there, it is ſaid, ſome precious ſtones, afford an inexhauſtible ſupply of hard ſtones

for

for pavement, and other purpoſes; and it is from this quarry that we have a great part of thoſe which pave the ſtreets of London. The hand of the quarry-man has worn down a part of the Craggs into a ſpacious ſhelf, ſtretching about midway from their ſummit to their baſe.

From this lofty terrace, which, at all times, forms a dry walk, ſheltered from the north-eaſterly and eaſt winds, you look down on Edinburgh, of which, with its environs, and the adjacent country, you have a near and diſtinct proſpect. But from the top of Arthur's Seat the view is more noble and extenſive. The German Ocean, the whole courſe of the Forth, the diſtant Grampians, and a large portion of the moſt populous and beſt cultivated part of Scotland, form a landſcape ſublime, various, and beautiful. The ſilence, ſolitude, and rugged aſpect of theſe neighbouring hills, with adjacent moraſſes and lakes, form a ſtriking contraſt with the hurry, the din, and the ſnug artificialneſs of the

city; while the buſtle, the anxiety, and the conſtraint of a city life, on the other hand, ſet off, and endear the charms of theſe rural haunts, whoſe genius, from the wild heights of nature, looks down with amazement at the vain cares, and with contempt, on the proudeſt edifices of toiling mortals. This romantic ground, this aſſemblage of hills, rocks, precipices, moraſſes, and lakes, was encloſed by James V. and formed into a park, belonging to the palace of Holyrood-houſe, with which it communicates. Both park and palace, with certain portions of ground adjoining to the latter, afford an aſylum for inſolvent debtors, who cannot complain of wanting, in this ſpacious priſon, either air or exerciſe.

From the top of Arthur's Seat, you are entertained with the ſight of a very great number of beautiful villas and gentlemen's ſeats. Of theſe I ſhall only mention Duddingſton, the elegant manſion of the Earl of Abercorn. Arthur's Seat, on the ſouth, is,

in

in many parts, a perpendicular rock, compoſed of natural columns, regularly pentagonal, or hexagonal, about three feet in diameter, and from forty to fifty feet high. At the bottom of theſe baſaltes is a lake of conſiderable extent, and on the other ſide of this lake ſtands Duddingſton. The walks and ground about the houſe, which is at once a commodious habitation, and a beautiful piece of architecture, are laid out with great judgment. This villa is ſo ſituated as to be concealed from the view of Edinburgh, which, as it is not two miles from that city, ſhews very juſt taſte in the noble proprietor. It would be difficult to find another villa in Europe ſo elegant, and at the ſame time ſo rural and romantic in its ſituation, ſo near a great city. I know not of any great city that touches, like Edinburgh, on ſuch ſteep, rugged, and lofty an hill, as Arthur's Seat, except Prague, the capital of Bohemia. On the north-eaſt ſide of Edinburgh lies the Calton-Hill, upon the top of which there is an obſervatory, half-finiſh-

ed. Around this hill there is a very pleaſant ſerpentine walk, which commands a view of the whole city of Edinburgh, and all the adjacent country, which is well cultivated and enriched with wood. You have alſo, from this eminence, a view of Leith, the whole Firth of Forth out to the ſea, the town of Preſton-Pans, and many other objects.

Leith, which is between one and two miles from Edinburgh, is the ſea-port of that city, and contains about ten thouſand inhabitants. There is a tolerable pier at this place, with about an hundred veſſels belonging to it, of different ſizes, half of which, nearly, is employed in foreign, and the other half in the coaſting trade. The harbour is formed by the conflux of the River Leith with the ſea. The depth of the water, at the mouth of the harbour, is, at neap tides, about nine, but in high ſpring tides, about ſixteen feet. The town of Leith, ſituated on the very brink of the Forth, is evidently more commodious for

trade

trade than that of Edinburgh, the inhabitants of which have fallen on various expedients to deprive their neighbours of thoſe advantages which are held out to them by the hand of nature.

The harbour of Leith was granted to the community of Edinburgh, by a charter from King Robert I. A. D. 1329: but the banks of the river that formed the harbour, belonged to Logan of Reſtalrig, from whom the citizens were under the neceſſity of purchaſing the waſte ground that lay between their houſes and the river, for the purpoſe of wharfs for the conveniency of ſhipping. Neither could they keep ſhops for the ſale of bread, wine, and other articles, nor build magazines for corn, till the liberty of doing ſo was purchaſed from the ſuperior of the ground. The citizens of Edinburgh, therefore, in order to exclude thoſe of Leith from every branch of commerce, purchaſed from Logan an excluſive privilege of trade in that town; of keeping ware-houſes there, and

inns for the reception and entertainment of ſtrangers. The inhabitants of this oppreſſed town were cheered, for a time, with the hopes of relief from royal favour, but theſe proved deluſive; and Leith continues, to this day, to be dependent on Edinburgh.

Whether from a love of popularity, or that natural benignity which ſtirs in the human breaſt towards all who are not objects of rivality and hatred, certain it is that, in every nation, ſovereign princes have uſually ſhewn marks of favour to the villages and towns where they happened to take up their reſidence. Mary of Lorraine, Queen Regent, on the eruption of thoſe outrages that marked the courſe of the Reformation in Scotland, perceived the importance of the town and harbour of Leith, which opened a ready inlet to troops from France, and afforded the means of a retreat, on any deſperate emergency, to that kingdom. In this place ſhe frequently reſided, and ſurrounded it with a wall, ſtrengthened with eight baſtions. After

the

the inhabitants had purchaſed from Reſtalrig the ſuperiority of Leith, which they did at the price of 3000l. Scotch, ſhe erected it into a borough of barony, and promiſed to conſtitute it a royal borough. But, on her death, Francis and Mary, violating the private rights of the people of Leith, ſold the ſuperiority of it to the community of Edinburgh, to whom it has ſince been confirmed by grants from ſucceſſive ſovereigns.*

Between Edinburgh and Leith, there is a ſmall botanical garden, well ſtocked with plants of various kinds. It is five acres in extent: the ſoil, in general, light, ſandy, or gravelly. Although it is not quite twenty years ſince it was made, the trees are ſo far advanced, as to afford good ſhelter to the tender plants. For this *ſeminary*, in which botanical lectures are given every day, in the ſummer ſeaſon, the world is indebted to about 2000l. granted by the Britiſh Government, and 25l. annually from the city of Edin-

* Arnot's Hiſtory of Edinburgh.

Edinburgh, for paying the rent of the ground. The city is undoubtedly deeply intereſted in every thing that may tend to attract ſtrangers. They cannot employ the revenue of their community to better purpoſe, than in beautifying the town, and promoting every deſign that may be ſubſervient either to utility, elegance, or advancement in ſcience. It is but juſtice to the magiſtrates of Edinburgh, to obſerve, that in the promotion of theſe ends they are not backward.

The clear revenue of the city of Edinburgh, or that which remains after making the fixed annual payments, amounts to about 12,000l. ſterling: and, it would have amounted to one-third more, nay, probably, to as much more, had it not been for the introduction of tea, and the progreſſive flames of that *infernal ſpirit*, whiſky. Moſt of the royal boroughs of Scotland, I believe all of them, have obtained from the legiſlature, for defraying the expences of improvements, and inſtitutions of public utility, a duty of two-

pence

pence Scotch, that is, two-thirds of one half-penny, on the pint* of ale and beer, consumed within their royalty or jurisdiction. This duty was extended by statute in 1723, from the city of Edinburgh over the Canon-Gate, the parish of St. Cuthbert's, (which is to the Scotch metropolis, what Mary-le-bone is to London) and South and North Leith. This duty, in 1690, when levied only in the city, amounted to £. 4000 0 0

In 1724,	-	to	-	7939 16	1
1736	-	-	-	6101 10	8
1750	-	-	-	4758 18	8
1764	-	-	-	3550 0	0
And in 1776	-	-	-	2197 0	0

Since this period, I have been informed, it has

* A Scotch pint makes four Engliſh pints: but a Scotch pound is only twenty-pence. About twenty years ago, an Engliſh gentleman, at an inn in Perth, was told that claret could not be ſold under three *punds*, i. e. pounds a pint. He at firſt ſwore he would have none of it: but he changed his mind when he was informed, that the Scotch pound was only twenty-pence: but that their pint contained two Engliſh quarts.

has continued to decreaſe, but to what preciſe extent I cannot determine.

The late King of Pruſſia was wont to ſay, "What have we Germans to do with tea? In my younger days I uſed to take a cup of ale, even for breakfaſt, and I never felt myſelf the worſe for it." The magiſtracy of Edinburgh will, no doubt, applaud the practice of his Pruſſian Majeſty, and wiſh that their fellow-citizens had followed his example. But, the diſuſe of drinking ale in Scotland, which is unfortunately very general, is not ſo much to be lamented, on account of the public revenue of Edinburgh, as of thoſe pernicious conſequences which flow from thoſe of the liquors ſubſtituted in its place.

Without reprobating the uſe of tea, an elegant, ſafe, and pleaſing refreſhment, as well as a ſubject of a very extenſive commerce, and public revenue, there will appear to be too good ground for lamenting the general rejection of ale in North Britain, when we

reflect

reflect on its *ſuccedaneum*, among the middling and lower ranks, *whiſky*, a ſpecies of drink which is equally pernicious to health and to morals. The diſtilling of ſpirits in Scotland, has of late become a great branch of manufacture. Stills have been multiplied exceedingly: and the Scotch diſtillers, from the cheapneſs of fuel and labour, and other cauſes, have been able to underſell the London diſtillers in their own market. It has been thought proper by the legiſlature, to impoſe ſuch taxes on the *ſpirit trade* of Scotland, as ſhall equalize it with that of the metropolis. This is certainly a departure from that anti-monopolizing ſpirit, which is the baſis of the Commercial Treaty, the moſt important meaſure that has been taken by the preſent Adminiſtration. If Scotland, or any other province or diviſion of this iſland, poſſeſſes peculiar advantages for carrying on any branch of manufacture or commerce, why ſhould it not improve, and puſh them to their utmoſt extent?

extent? Not to enter into general reaſoning, on a point ſo obvious, and to confine our views to the caſe in queſtion, it may be obſerved, that the flouriſhing ſtate of the diſtilleries in Scotland, promotes agriculture in Norfolk and Yorkſhire, and other counties in England. But is it not to be greatly doubted whether, on an enlarged ſcale of politics, and of morality, which enters deeply into every ſound political ſyſtem, it be wiſdom to ſuffer people in any country to convert into liquid fire, ſo great a proportion of that grain, which affords ſalubrious ſuſtenance to man and to beaſt, and forms the ſtrength of a nation by nurſing up a race of healthful peaſants?

The excitement that is given to agriculture by diſtilleries, could never be rendered either general or permanent. It is a tranſient and improper ſubject of taxation, and ſource of revenue which ſtrikes at the very vitals of the people, and inſenſibly deſtroys the roots of population. From the languor of fatigue among the labouring poor,

poor, from that of inoccupation, or what is commonly called *ennui* in others, and from that diſappointment and agitation of mind, whether of joy or ſorrow, which is incident to all the ſons of men, there is ſo general a propenſity to intoxication, that all wiſe governments ought to guard againſt the increaſe of ſpirituous liquors, as that *Promethean* fire which is the ſpring of all human calamities. Sound temperance, the parent of regular induſtry, provides with eaſe for all the wants of nature, or bears up with alacrity under misfortunes which cannot be avoided. The li-obvious draught, which ſteeps the ſenſes in forgetfulneſs for a while, expoſes them afterwards to the keeneſt arrows of adverſity.

But, it is ſaid, that the people will have ſpirituous liquors at all adventures; and, that it is equally advantageous to the revenue and to agriculture, to encourage the making of home, rather than the importation of foreign ſpirits. It is not, however, to be

ſup-

ſuppoſed, that the people of Scotland would conſume as great a quantity of foreign ſpirits, as they do of their whiſky, which, from the multiplication of ſtills, becomes every day more and more common. Does the native of France eat as much animal food as an Engliſhman? Or an Engliſhman drink as much wine as a Frenchman? I mean, not the higher, but the middling, and the lower ranks of the people. Inſtead of encouraging or not diſcouraging diſtilleries, it would be good policy to raiſe, by all means, the duty on ſpirits and malt, which would fall on the higher ranks and the diſtillers, and lower it on ale and beer, which would afford a very wholeſome and nouriſhing beverage to the poor and the labouring people.

This commutation would contribute greatly to the health and the population of the country, and have an happy influence on the herring fiſheries. The poor Scot has neither porter nor ale. The ale, as he calls it, or two-penny, which he was wont to drink

drink before the impoſition of the malt-tax, has been diluted by that grievance into a waſh, in compariſon of which, the common table-beer of England is Burton ale. Hence the general practice in Scotland, of drinking ſpirits mixed ſometimes with water, but oftener unmixed. This "heating potion," as is obſerved by a lively writer, "is ill qualified "to quench the thirſt of a palate, ſpiced, "ſalted, and peppered with a Glaſgow her-"ring, an oaten cake, and an onion. In "former days, in the golden age of Scotland, "when men were at liberty to turn their "barley, without reſtraint, into wholeſome "ale, men of all ranks, as appears, among "other evidences, from the poems of Cap-"tain Hamilton, and the poet Allan Ram-"ſay, would meet together, either at home, "or ſome ſnug thatched tavern, not far from "their reſpective reſidences, and enjoy the "tale or the ſong in favour of Caledonia, "or ſome other diſcourſe, over a cup of na-"tive ale, and the produce of the fiſhing-

" hook and net, ſtretched out by cheerful
" hands on their native ſhores. Then the
" herring fiſheries flouriſhed, and the Scot-
" tiſh fleets were found in every part of the
" world. But where is the ſalamander that
" can make a comfortable repaſt on a gill of
" whiſky and a pickled herring?"

Without adopting this gentleman's exaggerated praiſes of former times, when the Scottiſh nation laboured under greater oppreſſions than even that which he complains of, I heartily join him in recommending to the ſociety for promoting the fiſheries, and the gentlemen of Scotland in general, " to
" endeavour, by all means, to pour forth
" again, throughout the parched land of
" Caledonia, the refreſhing ſtreams of good
" ale."

Although there is not any poor's tax in Scotland, there is not a people in the world, among whom real objects of compaſſion find readier protection and aſſiſtance than the Scots. To the honour of the lower claſs of

people

people in Scotland, it muſt be mentioned, that they think it diſgraceful to beg, and even to accept the ſmalleſt charitable donation. They therefore, for the moſt part, purſue their different paths of induſtry, as long as they are able to crawl about, and ſubſiſt on the private bounty, however ſcanty, of their neareſt relations, rather than make their wants known to the pariſh. It is only real and clamant neceſſity that urges the humbled Scot to accept of the eleemoſynary contributions of his countrymen, which are not compulſatory, but voluntary, being collected at the church doors on Sundays, and on other occaſions of public worſhip. The wandering beggars that are met with in Scotland, come from the Highland country, where there is not ſuch regular encouragement to induſtry as in the Lowlands, and where a failure of ſuch crops of corn as a cold and mountainous country, in ſo northerly a latitude, is fitted to produce, often drives the poor people to make a tour into

the low countries, as their only reſource.

It muſt be confeſſed, at the ſame time, that an Highlander, who is, from the nature of his country, and his manner of life, a more erratic animal than a Lowlander, is drawn forth to the field of mendicants by a ſmaller degree of neceſſity. It is alſo to be obſerved, that the ſhame of begging is not ſo great, when they travel among a different and diſtant people, as it would be in their own pariſhes. Beſides all this, the Highlanders were wont to conſider their Lowland neighbours, whom they conſidered as interlopers, and denominated Saxons, in the light of enemies, whom it was no diſhonour to deprive of their wealth, whether by rapine or ſolicitation. A crew of ſailors, thrown on diſtant and inimical ſhores, feel little, if any ſhame in begging, or remorſe at ſeizing the neceſſaries and comforts of life, by whatever means he may acquire them. Somewhat of this irregular and iniquitous ſentiment in morals, influences even the mutual intercourſe

courſe of nations. A Chineſe ſcarcely conſiders it as a deviation from duty, to cheat and ſpoil an European; and an European fancies that he is not under the ſame moral reſtraints in his dealings with Indians and Africans, that ſhould regulate his conduct to an Engliſhman or a Dutchman. It may alſo be obſerved, that the ſhame of begging, or the ſenſe of honour and independence, which is very ſtrong among the very pooreſt ranks in Scotland, is naturally blunted by living: and being loſt to the eye of their kindred and neighbours, in the magnitude of populous and extenſive cities, a Scot will beg in London or Edinburgh, who would be aſhamed, who durſt not to do ſo in his native village.

About five and twenty years ago, when that excellent nobleman, the late Earl of Kinnoull, already mentioned in the courſe of theſe notes, retired from England and public life, to his paternal eſtate in Perthſhire, he was aſtoniſhed to find that there was not ſo

much as one *pauper* in the pariſh. The collections at the church door were either ſent to other pariſhes, or laid out at intereſt, as a growing fund for contingencies. Lord Kinnoull, the ſole proprietor of the pariſh, ſtruck with this circumſtance, recommended to the kirk-ſeſſion, that is, the miniſter and the elders, the adminiſtrators in Scotland of the voluntary parochial charities, to diſtribute the weekly collection among poor cottagers. Of theſe, however, there was not one who would accept a ſhilling. It was therefore put into the form of flax, which was diſtributed as preſents among poor, but induſtrious women, who, even then, did not accept of it without reluctance and heſitation.

This ſenſe of honour, among the loweſt people in Scotland, is a powerful reſtraint on diſſipation, and incentive to induſtry: while the proviſion that is made for the poor in England, by acts of parliament, encourages idleneſs, inſolence, and debauchery, and preſſes down the load of taxation on the induſtrious

and

and ſober part of the nation. The church-wardens, veſtry-clerks, and other pariſh-officers in England, are, in general, as great nuiſances, and as oppreſſive to the people, as the greateſt beggars, to whoſe vices and follies they adminiſter fuel and ſupport from the vitals of the people. It is high time that the ſtate of the poor and poor's rates were made an object of ſerious attention by the legiſlature.

The funds of the poor in Scotland, though ſmall, are faithfully adminiſtered; and not one farthing is ever waſted by the kirk-ſeſſions, on any pretence. But in England, there is nothing to be done without a feaſt. If the pariſh-officers will feaſt, it is reaſonable at leaſt that they ſhould confine their bill of fare to the rate of that of the work-houſes they regulate.

Cum fueris Romæ Romano vivito more.

The principal hoſpitals in Edinburgh are, Herriot's Hoſpital, Watſon's Hoſpital, the Charity Work-houſe, the Infirmary, the

Merchants Hoſpital, the Trades Maiden Hoſpital, the Orphan Hoſpital, and the Trinity Hoſpital.

Herriot's Hoſpital, ſo called from the founder of it, a goldſmith in Edinburgh, is a magnificent fabric, which was begun to be raiſed in July 1628, and was finiſhed in the year 1650, at an expence of upwards of 30,000l. It was opened for the reception of the ſons of burgeſſes, and thirty boys admitted into it on the 11th of April, 1659. From time to time this number has been increaſed, till it is now upwards of an hundred. The revenues of this hoſpital amount to about 1800l. in real eſtate. Here the boys are inſtructed in reading, writing, arithmetick, and the Latin tongue. Their appearance is decent, and their manners are generally void of reproach. The proſperous ſtate, both of the boys and the funds belonging to the hoſpital, is chiefly to be attributed to the truly paternal care and attention which are beſtowed on its affairs by the governors.

Watſon's

Watſon's Hoſpital was inſtituted for the maintenance and education of the offspring of decayed merchants, and for boys the children or grand-children of decayed merchants, in Edinburgh. The founder, George Watſon, was himſelf deſcended from progenitors, who had long been merchants in that city. Upon his death, which happened in April, 1723, he bequeathed to this charity all his fortune, which conſiſted of 12,000l. At preſent upwards of ſixty boys are maintained and educated in this aſylum. Theſe, as well as the youth in Herriot's Hoſpital, are treated with all due attention. The funds of this hoſpital are veſted in truſt with the Merchants Company of Edinburgh. This is a good, ſpacious and regular building, but far inferior to Herriot's, which, ſtanding to the ſouth-weſt of the caſtle, in a noble ſituation, preſents to the eye of the beholder a grand appearance. It is the fineſt and moſt regular ſpecimen which Inigo Jones, whom James VI. of

VI. of Scotland brought over from Denmark, has left us of his Gothic manner, and far exceeds any thing of that kind to be ſeen in England.

The Charity Work-houſe of Edinburgh was built A. D. 1743, the expence being defrayed by a voluntary ſubſcription or collection made among the different ſocieties or companies, and alſo among individuals in the place; and the houſe was opened for the reception of the poor that ſame year, at midſummer. The poor are employed in ſuch pieces of labour as they are beſt fitted for, and are allowed two-pence out of every ſhilling they earn. The government of the houſe is veſted in ninety-ſix perſons, who meet quarterly; but its ordinary affairs are under the direction of fifteen managers, who meet weekly. There is a treaſurer, chaplain, ſurgeon, and other officers.

The Royal Infirmary is another noble inſtitution in Edinburgh, reared by the hand of charity, for relieving the diſeaſes of thoſe

who

who are unable to purchaſe comfort and aſſiſtance. The revenues of this houſe, raiſed originally by voluntary contribution, and from time to time augmented by occaſional donations, are very conſiderable, and the number of patients equally ſo. The fabric conſiſts of a body, and two wings, all of them full three ſtories high; and the whole is laid out in a judicious and commodious manner. It is under admirable management, and equally contributes to the relief of the afflicted poor, and the advancement of medical knowledge.

The Merchants Maiden Hoſpital is a charitable foundation, eſtabliſhed in the end of the laſt century by voluntary ſubſcription, to which the Company of Merchants in Edinburgh, and Mrs. Mary Erſkine, a widow-gentlewoman, lent particular aſſiſtance. It is deſtined for the maintenance and education of young girls, daughters of the merchant burgeſſes in Edinburgh. The governors were elected into a body-corporate by act of parliament, in the year 1707. At preſent,

ſeventy

ſeventy girls or upwards, are maintained by this inſtitution. The annual revenue is about 1,350l.

The Trades Maiden Hoſpital is another charitable inſtitution, ſomewhat ſimilar to that juſt deſcribed. The incorporations of Edinburgh, excited by the good example of the Company of Merchants, became deſirous to eſtabliſh, for the daughters of decayed members, a ſimilar foundation. Accordingly, fifty girls are maintained in this houſe. The revenues amount to about 600l. a year.

The Trinity Hoſpital was founded by Mary of Gueldres, conſort of King James II. and amply endowed. At the Reformation it ſuffered in the common ruin of Popiſh monuments: but it was again reſtored by the care of the magiſtrates and town-council. It was deſtined for the ſupport of decayed burgeſſes of Edinburgh, their wives, and unmarried children not under fifty years of age. The preſent funds are a real eſtate in lands and houſes, about 762l. and 5,500l. lent out

in

in bonds at 4 per cent. The town-council of Edinburgh, ordinary and extraordinary, are governors of this hoſpital.

The Univerſity of Paris, founded at an early period, has been long reputed, and not improperly called the mother of all others: for, after the model of this, moſt of the univerſities in Europe were eſtabliſhed. The firſt univerſity founded in Scotland, was that of St. Andrews, A.D. 1412. The circumſtances of Edinburgh not being erected into an epiſcopal ſee till long after the Reformation, and that it was unuſual, if not unprecedented, to have univerſities erected any where but in metropolitan cities, was perhaps the reaſon why no college was eſtabliſhed at Edinburgh during the times of Popery. It was not, however, deſtitute of ſeminaries of learning: in the convent of Gray Friars, inſtituted by James I. divinity and philoſophy were taught by eminent maſters, till the Reformation.

Uni-

Univerſities were originally bodies corporate: and, as eccleſiaſtical corporations could hold and purchaſe property, and ſue and be ſued, not only the profeſſors, but the ſtudents alſo, were themſelves of the body-corporate; over which its diſtinguiſhed officers poſſeſſed an ample juriſdiction, extending to all civil caſes, and to ſuch criminal ones, as were not of a capital nature.

The chancellor was the ſupreme magiſtrate in moſt univerſities. This office was formerly held by the biſhop of the dioceſe, who preſided in the general councils of the univerſity, and exerciſed over it a viſitorial authority. The officer next in rank to the chancellor was the rector, choſen annually by the whole members of the univerſity.

Popery, and the inſtitutions belonging to it, whether founded for the propagation of piety and learning, or from charitable motives, fell in one common ruin. The demolition of the public edifices gratified the barbarous zeal of the reformers, and the ſpoils

of

of the revenues their avarice. On the eſtabliſhment of the Reformation, the citizens, accordingly, made loud complaint of the increaſing number of poor, and the ruinous ſtate of ſchools. To ſatisfy and ſtop their juſt clamours, Queen Mary beſtowed upon them all the houſes belonging to any of the religious foundations in Edinburgh, with the lands, and other revenues appertaining to them, in any part of the kingdom. This grant was confirmed by James VI. who alſo beſtowed on them the privilege of erecting ſchools and colleges, for the propagation of ſcience, and of applying the funds beſtowed on them by his mother, Queen Mary, to the building of houſes for the accommodation of profeſſors and ſtudents. All the grants made by James VI. in favour of the univerſity, were ratified by parliament; and all immunities and privileges beſtowed upon it, that were enjoyed by any college in the kingdom. The town-council of Edinburgh, the abſolute patrons and governors of this univerſity, cannot only

inſti-

inſtitute new profeſſorſhips, and elect profeſſors, but depoſe them alſo; the formality, but not the juſtice of their proceedings, being liable to review.

There never was in the Univerſity of Edinburgh an officer ſimilar to that of Chancellor in other univerſities, which is commonly beſtowed by the profeſſors on ſome nobleman of diſtinction, who is a patron of letters, by way of compliment. There was, however, in the College of Edinburgh, a Rector; but that magiſtrate by no means enjoyed the extenſive juriſdiction annexed to the office in other univerſities. At the Reſtoration, the ſtudents at the Univerſity of Edinburgh appear to have been much tainted with the fanatic principles of the covenanters: but ſince the reign of William, all diſputes of the religious kind have ceaſed, and the ſole object of conteſt and emulation is advancement in knowledge. Cheriſhed by the munificence of her ſovereign, and by the faithful care and attention of the magiſtrates of Edinburgh, the univerſity has been daily becoming

coming a more extenſive ſeminary of learning. New profeſſorſhips have been inſtituted, as men of eminence appeared qualified to inſtruct youth in the different branches of ſcience, and in the faculty of medicine. From ſome titular profeſſors, without lectures or ſtudents, Edinburgh has riſen to be perhaps the firſt medical ſchool in Europe. The number of ſcholars, in the different profeſſions, or who are ſtudying philoſophy and languages, annually reſorting to this ſeminary of learning, have of late amounted to a thouſand, of whom about four hundred are purſuing the ſtudy of medicine.

The different profeſſors are claſſed into four faculties, thoſe of theology, law, medicine, and arts.

There is alſo at Edinburgh a grammar-ſchool, commonly called the High School. It has gone through many changes and revolutions; but is, at this preſent time, a moſt reſpectable ſeminary of learning. The building is extenſive and good, being in length,

from ſouth to north, one hundred and twenty feet, and in breadth from thirty-ſix to thirty-eight, and the whole ſurrounded with walls.

With reſpect to what is of moſt importance in the Scotch metropolis, the ſtate of ſociety and manners, they may be conſidered under the different particulars by which they ſeem to be moſt materially influenced. Theſe are, firſt, the perſons that reſort to it. Secondly, the courts of juſtice. Thirdly, the univerſity. And Fourthly, the ſtate of religion.

People come to Edinburgh on three different accounts: buſineſs, amuſement, and education. The character of men of buſineſs, whoſe immediate object is gain, and the advancement of their fortune, is, in all countries, nearly the ſame, and varied only by perſonal character. It may be obſerved, that, as the offices of drudgery and of labour, that require not any ſkill, are generally performed in London by Iriſhmen, and Welch people of both ſexes; ſo all ſuch inferior departments are filled in Edinburgh by Highlanders.

landers. The riſing generation acquire more enlarged views than their fathers, and ſtrike into other paths of life: ſo that there is a conſtant influx of ſtout healthy men from the mountainous country into Edinburgh, as well as into other cities of note in Scotland, to ſupply the places of porters, barrowmen, chairmen, and ſuch like. It is alſo Highlanders, chiefly, that compoſe the city-guard of Edinburgh. The reſort of Highlanders to the Scottiſh metropolis is ſo great, that there is a chapel, where divine ſervice is performed in the Erſe language. The Highlanders naturally aſſociate with one another, and live chiefly together, as a different people from the Lowlanders, which indeed they are. Their children are taught the Erſe language, in the ſame manner that the children of the Jews are taught Hebrew, juſt as in London.

It has always been cuſtomary for genteel families in Scotland, to live a good deal in Edinburgh, not only for the pleaſure of ſociety and amuſement, but for the education

of their children, both males and females. This practice grows every day more and more frequent; and the fame of the univerſity, and other ſchools, the elegance and accommodation of the place, the public diverſions, and the expence of living not yet ſo high as in London, invite to Edinburgh many families of moderate fortune from the northern counties of England, to whom, beſides other circumſtances, it is not a little recommended by vicinity of ſituation. The proportion of gentlemen and ladies, to the trading and manufacturing part of the inhabitants, is, on theſe accounts, greater in Edinburgh, though it wants the advantage of a court, than in moſt other towns of equal extent in Europe.

It may appear, perhaps, doubtful, whether this proportion be increaſed or diminiſhed, by the great multitude of lawyers that reſide, and indeed, in ſome meaſure, give the tone to the manners of the Scotch metropolis. There is nothing in Edinburgh

of

of equal dignity and importance to the Court of Seſſion, nor any profeſſion ſo much followed as that of the law. The lawyers, in ſhort, are the principal people in that city; and the bar is there the grand ladder of ambition. Hence, among the young men particularly, there is a diſputatious dogmatiſm and captious petulance, which to a well-bred ſtranger appears highly diſguſting: but hence, too, a certain argumentative acuteneſs, which we no where find ſo generally diffuſed.

But this logical acuteneſs, and ſtrong paſſion for diſplaying it, is, no doubt, to be aſcribed, in part, to that ſpirit of philoſophy, which has been excited by the profeſſors of the univerſity, and certain individuals, inhabitants of Edinburgh, particularly the celebrated David Hume, ſince whoſe days every young man of education and genius is a metaphyſician. The two branches of ſcience that are ſtudied with the greateſt ardour in Edinburgh, are metaphyſics and medicine:

the firſt comprehending, or at leaſt running into moral philoſophy and logic: the ſecond, being connected with natural hiſtory and philoſophy, particularly anatomy and chemiſtry. The ſtudy of chemiſtry, raiſed to eminence and diſtinction by the iluſtrious Doctors Cullen and Black, became, ſome years ago, ſo faſhionable among the lawyers, and other gentlemen in Edinburgh, that many of them attended the chemical lectures and experiments, as regularly as the ſtudents. It was the natural ſagacity, ardour, and good ſenſe of the anatomiſt Doctor Monro, the father of the preſent Monro, that firſt brought Edinburgh into repute, as a phyſical ſchool. He has been followed by men who have improved, not only medicine, but ſcience in general: who have been an honour to their country, and to human nature.

The names of Smith, Robertſon, Black, Ferguſſon, Cullen, Monro, Gregory, and other *Edinburgenſes*, diſtinguiſhed by their writings, are well known. I ſhall only obſerve

ſerve here, that there are ſome among the profeſſors who have not yet made a figure as authors, who by thoſe who know them beſt, and are competent judges, are conſidered of equal rank with thoſe who have. Mr. Dugald Stewart, profeſſor of moral philoſophy, and Mr. J. Playfair, profeſſor of mathematics, excell in every branch of literature and ſcience, know how to appreciate each, trace them to their firſt principles, and view them as connected together, and forming one whole. Such men are well fitted to raiſe the views of the mere mathematician and dealer in ſolitary and unconnected experiments to the nature and the relations of general truth or knowledge, and to temper the airy elevations of the unſubſtantial metaphyſician, by frequently checking him in his flights, and calling back his attention to the objects of ſenſe, from which, or, at leaſt, by means of which, our moſt abſtracted ideas are originally derived.

The grand incentive to thoſe admirable efforts that are made by the profeſſors of Edinburgh, for the inſtruction of youth, and advancement of knowledge, is neceſſity. Their ſalaries are, on the whole, inſignificant: they depend chiefly on the fees given by their pupils. The ſtudents here, as at the other univerſities in Scotland, are called upon to give an account of the lectures or leſſons they receive in the public claſs, in the ſame manner that the ſcholars are examined at Weſtminſter, or other ſchools. Thus the induſtry of the young gentlemen is excited by a principle of honour and ambition. In the French univerſities, particularly the two moſt celebrated, thoſe of Paris and Douay, it is the cuſtom for the ſtudents to give an account of the lectures of the profeſſors in writing. This practice is excellently calculated to fix attention, to improve memory, and to ſtrengthen the habit of reaſoning, and referring, in the way of analyſis, different particulars to general heads or principles.

In

In moſt of the claſſes, this might be adopted by the profeſſors of Edinburgh, without interfering with any of thoſe other practices by which their univerſity has riſen to its preſent celebrity.

As the miniſters of Edinburgh are choſen by the town-council, who are inclined, for the moſt part, to conſult the humours of the people, the clergy may be conſidered rather in the light of indexes, or ſymptoms, than as influencing, in any material degree, the ſentiments and manners of their hearers. On all extraordinary occaſions, however, the clergy, who are in general well reſpected by the people, are of conſequence. Ever ſince the days of the *congregation*, there has been a great party in Scotland, who ſtudy to raiſe the eccleſiaſtical above the civil power, in all matters that bear the moſt diſtant relation to the church. They contend, not only that the people have a right of chuſing their own ſpiritual paſtors, but alſo, that to them belongs the right of diſpoſing of thoſe temporalities

poralities which had been aſſigned, in times of popery, by lay patrons, for the maintenance of the clergy, and for the ſalvation of both their anceſtors and their poſterity. This is the grand *pomum eridos*, the main ſubject of diviſion in the Scottiſh eccleſiaſtical courts, and the *ſhibboleth*, by which the zealots for what they call the rights of Chriſt, try if the *root of the matter* be within their miniſters. Let a man be avaricious, ſevere in his manners, unjuſt in his dealings; let him be malignant, earthly, ſenſual, deviliſh; nay, let him be gaudy in his apparel, and even gallant to the ladies, yet ſhall zeal for the rights of the Chriſtian people cover the multitude of all thoſe ſins, and raiſe the ſacred ſinner to the very ſummit of popular promotion. On the other hand, let a candidate for an eccleſiaſtical benefice be generous, affable, and juſt; be he kindly affectioned, heavenly-minded, and inoffenſive in the whole of his conduct; nay, be he humble, and even ſlovenly in his attire, and

an

an open rebuker, like the ſect of the *Seceders*,* of promiſcuous dancing; yet if he maintain the civil rights of lay patrons, he is not deemed a fit perſon to take the charge of ſouls.

This doctrine of the rights of the Chriſtian people, to diſpoſe of the patrimony of the church, is not a little dangerous to the civil government. Were the people permitted to govern the church, they would go on with their encroachments, and the days of the Covenant would be renewed. For, it is ſtrongly impreſſed on the minds of all fanatics, that the *ſaints* alone have a right to inherit the earth: and a pretext can never be wanting for controlling the affairs of this world,

* The Seceders, who are very numerous, are religioniſts who broke off about fifty years ago from the communion of the church, on account of various corruptions that had crept into her, but chiefly becauſe the eſtabliſhed clergy maintained, or at leaſt acquieſced in lay-patronage, and neglected to renew the covenant. The Seceders allow men to dance with men, and women to dance with women; but for men to dance with women, which they call *promiſcuous* dancing, they old to be a great abomination.

world, to thoſe who imagine themſelves to be poſſeſſed of the excluſive favour of Heaven. The magiſtrates of boroughs in Scotland have frequent occaſion to obſerve the ſtrong diſpoſition of the popular clergy to take the trouble, not only of conducting ſpiritual, but alſo temporal affairs. A magiſtrate of Edinburgh, reflecting on this pragmatical turn in a clergyman, ſaid, "I ventured my "life in a ſtorm to bring him acroſs the "Frith, and I would now venture it, a ſe- "cond time, to ſet him back again."

During a full century, there has exiſted in Scotland a ſect, partly religious and partly political, the members of which are vulgarly diſtinguiſhed by the name of Jacobites. It exhibits a reſemblance, in miniature, of that ſelect nation, the Jews, who, buffeted and ſpurned by all people and languages on the face of the earth, perſiſt inflexibly in the doctrines of their fathers. At the Revolution in 1688, King William, it is ſaid, made an offer to the Scotch prelates, of ſupporting Epiſ-

Epiſcopacy in Scotland, on condition that they would own and ſupport his right to the crown. "*Full of heavenly ſtuff*," and endued with a moſt "*plentiful lack*" of worldly wiſdom, they refuſed to cloſe with his propoſal. Preſbytery, of courſe, was eſtabliſhed, and all of the Epiſcopal perſuaſion degraded to the rank of ſectaries, in which they have ſince remained.

For ſixty years after this period, they formed a ſtrong and reſpectable party in the north; frequent attempts to reſtore the exiled Stuarts, ſupporting their ſpirits, and inſpiring them with hopes of once more gaining the maſtery. The romantic and moſt ruinous adventure of Charles Edward, in 1745, gave the finiſhing blow to their political importance. Even as a religious ſociety, they have been terribly lopped and thinned, by the introduction of certain religious adventurers, called Qualified Epiſcopal Clergymen, though very unjuſtly, as belonging to no biſhopric.

Yet

Yet even thus extenuated, and verging ſwiftly towards annihilation, they preſerve, with no ſmall ſelf-importance and fanciful dignity, the form of a national church. Though they "do not now thunder in the capitol, they hold their little ſenate at Utica, and rail at *Cæſar*." Their biſhops are choſen and conſecrated, if not with all the pride, pomp, and circumſtance of glorious prelacy, at leaſt with the imitation thereof; and the election of a Pope is not attended with more intrigue and cabal. Thoſe venerable fathers lately ſtept forth a little to the public view, by imparting a portion of their apoſtolic authority to Doctor Seabury, an American clergyman. One of them, on that occaſion, publiſhed a ſermon, which, in the preſent period of liberality and extended ſcience, muſt appear as a curious remain of that ſectarian ſpirit which prevailed in the laſt century. They find great conſolation in likening their ſtate to that of the primitive church, unconnected with political ſociety, and independent

pendent of the powers of this world; and though the reſembling features between theſe be indeed very few and faint, yet uninformed and credulous minds readily diſcover a ſimilitude, and the preachers, who by that craft have their living, fail not to illuſtrate and enforce the doctrine. Whether ſuch a metaphyſical ſource of comfort will long preſerve the party in exiſtence, can only be matter of conjecture. To determine the progreſs and periods of religious opinion, philoſophy exerts her powers in vain.

It may not, perhaps, be thought very characteriſtical of Edinburgh to obſerve, that there is a variety of clubs among the men in which hard drinking is ſtill kept up, though not to ſuch exceſs as formerly; and that the women, eſpecially the younger ones, are not ſo attentive to domeſtic matters, as their grand-mothers, and much given to ſtrolling in the ſtreets.

The people of Edinburgh, as well as the Scotch nation in general, are commonly ſaid

to

to poſſeſs great preſence of mind, as well as great reſolution in ſituations of difficulty and danger. Even tumultuous aſſemblies, or mobs, it is remarked, have often conducted their deſigns with great deliberation, as well as perſeverance. A ſtriking example of this occurred in 1736, in the murder of Captain Porteous, commandant of the city-guard. The popular diſcontents with the Union were not allayed, when the impoſition of new taxes, particularly the malt-tax, excited throughout Scotland a general diſſatisfaction, and almoſt a ſpirit of oppoſition to Government. The new taxes were to be enforced, and the authority of the legiſlature maintained, by the execution of a daring ſmuggler who had ſignalized his boldneſs in ſetting the laws at defiance. Orders were given to Captain Porteous to employ, if neceſſary, the force committed to his care, in quelling a threatened inſurrection in favour of the condemned priſoner. A ſhower of ſtones, broken glaſſes, and other miſſile weapons diſcharged

charged againſt the officers of juſtice, at the common place of execution, in the Graſs-Market, announced the premeditated and predicted onſet. The ſoldiers having repeatedly fired their pieces, charged only with powder, to no purpoſe, the Captain of the guard ordered them at laſt to charge with bullet. Six men of the mob were killed, and about double of that number wounded. The Captain, proſecuted by the City of Edinburgh, and condemned by a jury of enraged citizens to death, being naturally conſidered as a ſufferer in the cauſe of Government, obtained a reprieve from Queen Caroline, who was at the head of the Regency, during the abſence of George II. her royal conſort, in his paternal dominions in Germany.

But the Edinburghers, fired with national jealouſy and reſentment, conſidered the royal exerciſe of mercy as an inſult to the dignity of the Scottiſh metropolis, and an injury to the *manes* of the ſlain. An armed rabble, on the night before the day fixed for the execution of Porteous, ſur-

prized and disarmed the town-guard, seized the gates of the city for preventing the admission of the troops quartered in the suburbs, set fire to the prison doors, and setting loose the other prisoners, dragged Captain Porteous to the Grass-Market, hung him up on a dyer's post, and dispersed themselves, in perfect tranquillity, to their respective places of residence.

The principal authors of this enormous outrage were concealed from the vengeful enquiries of Government, by the favour of their fellow-citizens; and even they who were most operative in carrying the threats of the populace into execution, found, for a while, that countenance from those who were associated with them in purpose, though not in actions, which all partakers in guilt are wont to shew to one another, while the fury that urged them to the commission of crimes remains unabated. But the tide of popular rage subsided, with the hostile searches of Government, and Captain Porteous began

to

to appear in the light of an unfortunate officer, who, conſidering himſelf under an obligation to ſupport the officers of juſtice, and to ſave his men from the increaſing and alarming fury of the multitude, yielded with reluctance to the neceſſity of preventing the effects of confirmed revolt and rebellion, by a timely example of that danger which attended an open reſiſtance of eſtabliſhed government. The raſh men who *did the deed*, excluded from the ſympathy and approbation of their former abettors, proved how natural it is for mankind to judge of themſelves, according to the opinions entertained of them by others, and by what powerful bands the Father of mankind has reſtrained them from the ſhedding of blood. They now felt a degree of ſhame and remorſe, and ſought to eſcape the eyes of their acquaintance, by travelling into foreign parts, or in the obſcurity of the Engliſh metropolis. Some of theſe unhappy men, with their own hands, put an end to their exiſtence, and others took

ſhelter, where they ought, in repentance and religious devotion. But he, who performed the laſt office of the executioner, endeavoured, with various ſucceſs, to brave the rebukes of the judge within, by aſſociating with buffoons and vagabonds, who, by a ſmattering of learning, and common-place ſophiſms and jokes, endeavoured to confound all diſtinctions between vice and virtue. He was ſubmiſſive even to abject humiliation to his ſuperiors; but gave vent to the natural turbulence of his mind in inſolence towards the poor and helpleſs. Having daringly violated the laws of ſociety, he attached himſelf chiefly to a man who, at one period of his life, it is ſaid, had exerciſed the vocation of a robber; and he was obſerved to delight, on all occaſions, in fomenting diſcord, aggravating what was gloomy, and predicting what was dreadful. In his gait he was ſometimes quick, ſometimes ſlow. Now he would give vent to the inward ſtorm that raged in his breaſt, by bellowing with great vociferation againſt any

perſon

perſon he deemed either not capable, or not inclined to retort his abuſe: and now he would be ſunk in profound melancholy and ſilence. His manner, in ſhort, was unequal and violent, and there was ſomething in his countenance, during the whole courſe of his life, which, had one been ſearching for an executioner amongſt a thouſand bye-ſtanders, would have ſaid, at once, there is the man!

Such are the obſervations that have been made on the character and the fate of the men who were moſt actively concerned in the murder of Captain Porteous; whoſe ſtory, though not ſo intereſting as that of thoſe who have aſſaſſinated princes and kings, is yet, in a moral view, equally inſtructive: ſince it ſhews that there is no change of ſituation or place, that not the *civium ardor prava jubentium*, nor all the opiates of either ſceptical or convivial ſociety, can ſecure the man who has unfortunately been guilty of blood, from the ſtings of conſcience, that impartial reviewer, and inexorable judge of human thoughts, words, and actions.---Hav-

ing ſpent a week at Edinburgh, where we were entertained with great elegance, as well as hoſpitality, we leave it on

Friday, the 5th of Auguſt, and go to Kelſo. Paſs through Dalkeith, where the Duke of Buccleugh has an elegant ſeat, and where there is a great deal of fine old timber. This being a very bad day, we had very little opportunity of ſeeing the country round us. As far as I could diſcern, the land, for eight miles from Edinburgh, ſeems to be well cultivated. Beyond this diſtance, for a courſe of twenty-five miles, till you get near Kelſo, the country around is mountainous, barren, and thinly inhabited.

Kelſo is, without exception, the moſt beautiful ſpot I have ſeen in Scotland. It is a well-built little town, ſituated on the banks of the Tweed, over which is an elegant bridge, juſt below the conflux of the Teviot and the Tweed. From this bridge there is a moſt beautiful view of the town, the Duke of Roxburgh's elegant houſe, called Fleurs, thoſe of Sir James Duglaſs, Sir James Pringle,

gle, Mr. Daviſon, and ſeveral other modern manſions. The country is well wooded, and highly improved. This ſcene is conſiderably enriched by the ruins of the old abbey, built by David I. The diſtant hills, particularly the Elder-Hills, are taken into the view, and, on the whole, as compleat a proſpect is furniſhed as I ever ſaw.

But, this is a miniature picture. For, a ſpace of two miles either way from this ſpot, brings you into an open country again; not indeed without its beauties, but too naked for the imagination: however, much pains have been taken lately to cultivate this part of the country, which produces a great quantity of corn; many incloſures are alſo made of thorn, but thoſe hedges are not yet grown high enough to afford ſhelter. Here alſo are numerous plantations, though only in an infant ſtate. In time, I ſee nothing to prevent the banks of the Tweed from becoming as beautiful as the banks of the Thames.

Thurſday, the 11th of Auguſt. Leave Kelſo, and ride by the ſide of the Tweed to

Coldſtream; croſs an elegant bridge of five arches, and enter England: and here it is well worthy of remark, that all the bridges in Scotland are built with much more taſte and elegance, than any in England. The ſtone of which they are generally conſtructed is of a brown colour, and appears to be very durable: indeed the latter quality ſeems to be abſolutely neceſſary, for all the rivers in Scotland, as in all mountainous countries, are ſubject to great floods, and run with violent rapidity, inſomuch that ſome of the bridges have circular openings between each arch, to diſcharge the water when the arches are full.

Paſs Flouden Field. As I have given an account from Mr. Hume, of a celebrated engagement, in which the Engliſh were defeated, with great ſlaughter, by the Scots; ſo I ſhall here, to ſhew my impartiality, take occaſion to introduce, from the ſame author, an action not leſs famous, in which the Scots were routed, with ſtill heavier loſs, by the Engliſh.

" The

" The King of Scotland, (James IV.) had " aſſembled the whole force of his kingdom; " and having paſſed the Tweed with a brave, " though a tumultuary army of about " 50,000 men, he ravaged thoſe parts of " Northumberland which lay neareſt that " river, and he employed himſelf in taking " the caſtles of Norham, Etal, Werke, Ford, " and other places of little importance. Lady " Ford, being taken priſoner in her caſtle, " was preſented to James, and ſo gained on " the affections of that prince, that he waſted " in pleaſure the critical time, which, during " the abſence of his enemy, he ſhould have " employed in puſhing his conqueſts. His " troops, lying in a barren country, where " they ſoon conſumed all the proviſions, be- " gan to be pinched with hunger: and as " the authority of the prince was feeble, and " military diſcipline, during that age, ex- " tremely relaxed, many of them had ſtolen " from the camp, and retired homewards. " Meanwhile, the Earl of Surrey, having

" collected

" collected a force of 26,000 men, of which
" 5,000 had been ſent over from the king's
" army in France, marched to the defence of
" the country, and approached the Scots,
" who lay on ſome high ground near the
" Hills of Cheviot. The River Till ran be-
" tween the armies, and prevented an en-
" gagement: Surrey therefore ſent a herald
" to the Scotch camp, challenging the enemy
" to deſcend into the plain of Millfield, which
" lay towards the ſouth; and there, ap-
" pointing a day for the combat, to try their
" valour on equal ground. As he received
" no ſatisfactory anſwer, he made a feint
" of marching towards Berwic; as if he
" intended to enter into Scotland, to lay
" waſte the borders, and cut off the provi-
" ſions of the enemy. The Scotch army, in
" order to prevent his purpoſe, put them-
" ſelves in motion; and having ſet fire to the
" huts in which they had quartered, they
" deſcended from the hills. Surrey, taking
" advantage of the ſmoke, which was blown

" towards

" towards him, and which concealed his " movements, paſſed the Till with his artil- " lery and vanguard at the bridge of Twiſel, " and ſent the reſt of his army to ſeek a ford " higher up the river.

" An engagement was now become inevi- " table, and both ſides prepared for it with " tranquillity and order. The Engliſh di- " vided their army into two lines: Lord " Howard led the main body of the firſt line, " Sir Edmond Howard the right wing, Sir " Marmaduke Conſtable the left. The Earl " of Surrey himſelf commanded the main " body of the ſecond line, Lord Dacres the " right wing, Sir Edward Stanley the left. " The front of the Scots preſented three di- " viſions to the enemy: the middle was led " by the King himſelf: the right by the Earl " of Huntley, aſſiſted by Lord Hume: the " left by the Earls of Lenox and Argyle. A " fourth diviſion under the Earl of Bothwel " made a body of reſerve. Huntley began " the battle; and after a ſharp conflict, put

to

" to flight the left wing of the Engliſh, and
" chaced them off the field : but on return-
" ing from the purſuit, he found the whole
" Scottiſh army in great diſorder. The di-
" viſion under Lenox and Argyle, elated with
" the ſucceſs of the other wing, had broken
" their ranks, and notwithſtanding the re-
" monſtrances and entreaties of La Motte,
" the French ambaſſador, had ruſhed head-
" long upon the enemy. Not only Sir Ed-
" mond Howard, at the head of his diviſion,
" received them with great valour ; but
" Dacres, who commanded in the ſecond line,
" wheeling about during the action, fell upon
" their rear, and put them to the ſword with-
" out reſiſtance. The diviſion under James
" and that under Bothwel, animated by the
" valour of their leaders, ſtill made head
" againſt the Engliſh, and throwing them-
" ſelves into a circle, protracted the action,
" till night ſeparated the combatants. The
" victory ſeemed yet uncertain, and the num-
" bers, that fell on each ſide, were nearly
" equal,

" equal, amounting to above 5,000 men: but
" the morning diſcovered where the advan-
" tage lay. The Engliſh had loſt only per-
" ſons of ſmall note; but the flower of the
" Scottiſh nobility had fallen in battle, and
" their king himſelf, after the moſt diligent
" enquiry, could no where be found. In
" ſearching the field, the Engliſh met with
" a dead body, which reſembled him, and
" was arrayed in a ſimilar habit; and they
" put it in a leaden coffin, and ſent it to
" London. During ſome time it was kept
" unburied; becauſe James died under ſen-
" tence of excommunication, on account of
" his confederacy with France, and his op-
" poſition to the holy ſee. But upon Hen-
" ry's application, who pretended that that
" prince had, in the inſtant before his death,
" diſcovered ſigns of repentance, abſolution
" was given him, and his body was interred.
" The Scots, however, ſtill aſſerted, that it
" was not James's body, which was found
" on the field of battle, but that of one El-

" phinſton,

" phinſton, who had been arrayed in arms " reſembling their king's, in order to divide " the attention of the Engliſh, and ſhare the " danger with his maſter. It was believed " that James had been ſeen croſſing the " Tweed at Kelſo; and ſome imagined that " he had been killed by the vaſſals of Lord " Hume, whom that nobleman had inſti- " gated to commit ſo enormous a crime. " But the populace entertained the opinion " that he was ſtill alive, and having ſecretly " gone in pilgrimage to the holy land, would " ſoon return, and take poſſeſſion of the " throne. This fond conceit was long en- " tertained among the Scots."

The muſical genius of Scotland expreſſed the moans of the nation in the deeply plaintive notes of *The Flowers of the Foreſt*. On the battle of Flouden, another ballad was alſo compoſed, of another ſtrain, in praiſe of the *ſouters* (ſhoe-makers) of Selkirk, and in ridicule of the Earl of Hume. When the Scottiſh army advanced ſouthward towards the

the borders of England, a band of eighty *ſouters* joined the royal army, under the conduct of the town-clerk of Selkirk. They fought with great bravery, and were moſtly cut off. A few who eſcaped, found, on their return, in the foreſt of Lady-Wood-Edge, the wife of one of their brethren, lying dead, and her child ſucking her breaſt. The Town of Selkirk, from this circumſtance, obtained for their arms, a woman ſitting upon a ſarcophagus, holding a child in her arms; in the back ground, a wood; and, on the ſarcophagus, the arms of Scotland.

Millfield Plain, where the battle of Flouden was fought, extends about five miles each way, and is entirely ſurrounded by barren mountains, the Cheviot Hills forming the ſouthern boundary. Paſs on to Wollerhaugh-head, a ſmall poor town: from Woller to Alnwick, the road goes round the Cheviot Hills, through a wild and uncultivated country.

At

At Alnwick is the Duke of Northumberland's Caſtle, a very large pile of building, in the ſhape of an octagon, the inner court forming a circle. In this part of the caſtle are the rooms for ſtate and bed-chambers. The library is a large and elegant apartment, and the chapel adjoining to it is fitted up entirely in the Gothic ſtile, an humble imitation of that order of architecture. The chapel is lighted by a large window, painted with great taſte: all the rooms in the caſtle, three of which are very ſpacious and elegant, are, like the chapel, fitted in the Gothic ſtile. The ſervants apartments, and all the offices, are diſtinct from the caſtle, but all in the ſame ſtile of architecture. On the battlements are a great number of ſtatues of warriors, in various attitudes of defence, apparently as large as life, which makes it appear as if an enemy was ſtorming it. On the right of the inner gateway, is ſtill to be ſeen a dungeon, with an

iron

iron grate, the Gothic emblem of lawleſs will and arbitrary power.

The grounds round Alnwick are very extenſive, reaching all the way to the ſea, but moſt of the improvements are modern. Great part of the caſtle has been built, or rebuilt by the preſent Duke. All the plantations are very young: none of the trees ſeem to bear the appearance of more than forty years.

The town of Alnwick is not very extenſive, but neat, and well built: ſome of the houſes are very antient, others modern and elegant. The eaſt and weſt gates are very antient, and towards the north, the Duke has lately built an elegant gate-way, with a handſome tower upon it, in the Gothic ſtile. This tower was intended to have bells placed in it, but the ſtructure was found to be too ſlight. The church is a ſpacious and elegant building.

Were the Dukes of Northumberland, in theſe peaceable times, like their neighbour

the Duke of Bridgewater, to exerciſe the ſame ardour in the promotion of arts and commerce, which their anceſtors, in turbulent times, diſplayed in arms, Alnwick and the adjacent country might be rendered as famous for manufactures as it was formerly renowned for bloody battles. There is not in any part of Britain, better wool than that which is produced in the hilly tracts in the ſouth of Scotland, and the north of England. This circumſtance, with abundance of fuel, and vicinity to the ſea, is ſufficient to prove this poſition.

In the times of the Heptarchy, before the different kingdoms of which England originally conſiſted, were united in one,* that of Northumberland extended from the Tweed to the Humber, and comprehended, beſides the county of that name, Cumberland, Weſtmoreland, the whole of Yorkſhire, Lancaſhire,

* It is remarkable, that, at this moment, the Iſland of Madagaſcar is divided into ſeven diſtinct kingdoms, each governed by its own king, who enjoys his authority and title by inheritance.

Lancaſhire, and the Biſhoprick of Durham. The capital of this kingdom was York, a town equally famous during the Roman, the Saxon, and the Norman æra. It is from this laſt period that we are enabled to account for ſome cuſtoms that prevail among the inhabitants, and for that particular dialect, which diſtinguiſhes a Yorkſhireman and Northumbrian, including under that name the inhabitants of Weſtmoreland and Cumberland, from all others in this kingdom.

It is well known, that the antient kingdom of Northumberland was, for ages, the grand ſubject of contention between the Saxons and the Danes, and when theſe were at length expelled from England, between the Saxons and the Norwegians. The firſt Daniſh expedition of which we have any certain account, was made by King Reynar Lodbrok, a prince equally imprudent and unfortunate. He was ſlain by Ella king of Northumberland; who in his turn was ſlain by the ſons of Reynar, and was ſucceeded by Ivar the Dane,

who fixed his reſidence at York. On the death of Ivar, the kingdom of Northumberland returned to the obedience of her former lords, the kings of the Saxons. At length King Athelſtan gave it to Eric, who had been expelled from his kingdom of Norway, ſon of Harold the fair-haired, appointing him guardian of the northern coaſts, againſt the incurſions of the Norwegians.

It was in the time of Eric that the famous battle of Brunanburgh was fought by King Athelſtan, againſt Conſtantine king of Scotland, and Olave, one of the kings of Ireland. Athelſtan received from his Norwegian allies the moſt powerful ſupport on all occaſions of danger. The Norwegians, in the intereſt and ſervice of King Athelſtan were joined by Egitt and Thorolf, two chiefs from Iceland. Thorolf was killed, but Egitt, loaded with the moſt ample tokens of the royal favour of Athelſtan, returned to his native country. Nor were theſe the only Icelandic adventurers who viſited England, and paid their homage

mage to her kings. It was a cuſtom among the Icelanders to travel as ſoldiers of fortune into foreign countries; to enquire into the conſtitution and manners of the nations among whom they ſojourned; and to report, on their return home, whatever they deemed likely to improve the government of Iceland. And hence, the laws of Iceland, framed during the time of the republic, contain or refer to many particulars that throw not a little light on our own. Trial by jury, for example, was adhered to in Iceland, with ſtill greater care than in England; the nature of juries more fully diſplayed; and the duty of jurymen more exactly defined. In Iceland, the number of men of which juries conſiſted, varied from ſix or ſeven even to an hundred, according to the magnitude of the crime to be tried; and it was always in the power of the perſon accuſed, to challenge not only any part, but even the whole of the jury: ſo great

was the regard formerly paid in that remote iſland to the natural rights of mankind!

There is not, in the preſent period, any court in Europe, the Ruſſian not excepted, which expends ſuch large ſums on the advancement of arts and ſciences as that of Denmark. His Daniſh Majeſty, the Prince Royal, and the great men who conduct the affairs of the kingdom, ſtrongly impreſſed with the juſt notion that great light may be thrown on the preſent ſtate of Denmark, as well as of other kingdoms, by an accurate enquiry into the ſettlements or colonies of their anceſtors, have given orders for publiſhing a collection of all the Daniſh Writers of the middle age.* For this purpoſe, the learned Jacob Langebeck was ſent, at his Majeſty's expence, on a tour through

* Of the *Scriptores Rerum Danicarum*, ſix volumes in folio are already printed; among which is a work by Snorro Thurlſon, publiſhed at the expence of his Royal Highneſs Prince Frederick, brother to the King, which illuſtrates the antient hiſtory of Northumberland.

through Sweden, and along the ſhores of the Baltic; and for the ſame end, Grim Johnſon Thorkelyn, L. L. D. Profeſſor of Antiquities of the Univerſity of Copenhagen, and Keeper of the Privy Archives, is, at the time of writing this, in England. This gentleman, a native of Iceland, who was bred to the profeſſion of the law, has deſervedly gained the favour of his royal maſter; and, by the works which he has already publiſhed, an eſtabliſhed fame. It is to be hoped, that he will give us a critical account of many of our Engliſh cuſtoms, into which, in the courſe of his tour, he has made very judicious enquiries. His account of the Daniſh invaſion of Northumberland is ready for being printed: and he is, at preſent, engaged in preparing for the preſs an Engliſh tranſlation of the Laws of the Republic of Iceland, with proper illuſtrations, which will undoubtedly afford much rational entertainment to the antiquarian and the philoſopher;

and, perhaps, ſome uſeful hints to legiſlators and ſtateſmen.

Of the Daniſh and Norwegian remains in the antient kingdom of Northumberland, we have a very ſtriking inſtance, in the extraordinary care and attachment of the Northumbrians and Yorkſhiremen to their horſes. The Norwegians and Icelanders treat their horſes not only with the utmoſt care, but with a degree of affection. It was in conformity to the genius of his countrymen, that John Eriſchen, an Icelandic gentleman, wrote a Treatiſe de *Philippia Veterum*,* printed at Copenhagen, 1757.

The following are examples of words, the ſame in the Norwegian and Icelandic language; and in that of the low countries in Scotland, and the northern counties in England.

A *gait*, a foot path, or road.

An *ark*, a large cheſt.

Aud, old.

A *bairn*,

* The love of the antients for their horſes.

A *bairn*, a child.

Beeting with child---*i. e.* gravid.

Blake, yellow, pale.

Capel, a horſe, a working horſe.

Elden, fuel for fire.

To *elt*, to knead.

To *feal*, to hide.

A *frith*, an eſtuary or arm of the ſea.

Frem'd or *fremit*, far off, ſtrange, or not near a-kin.

To *friſt*, to truſt for a time.

To *gang*, to walk.

To *garre*, to make.

A *garth*, a yard.

A *gilder*, a ſnare.

A *gimmer*, a ewe lamb.

To *greit* or *greet*, to cry.

A *hauſt*, or *hoſt*, a dry cough.

To *lake*, to play.

Land, urine.

Lat, ſlow, lazy.

To *lear*, to learn.

A *poke*, a ſack, or bag.

A *quie*, a heifer.

To *ram*, to reach.

A *ſark*, a ſhirt.

Saur dirt, *en ſaur pool*, a ſtinking puddle.

To *ſparre*, or *ſpeir*, or *ſpurre*, to aſk, enquire.

Stark, ſtiff, ſtrong.

To *thirl*, to drill, to bore a hole.

Walling, boiling.

Wang, the ſide.

From hiſtory, as well as from ſimilarity of features, cuſtoms, and language, it is evident that the northern inhabitants of England, and of the lowland Scots, were originally the ſame people; being both deſcended from the nations on the ſhores of the Baltic; but chiefly from the Danes and the Norwegians: and the circumſtance of their living now under the ſame government, cannot fail to reſtore their union, and to render it every day more and more complete.

It appears that, in former times, much emulation and great animoſities prevailed between the people of England living on the ſouth

ſouth ſide of the river Trent, and thoſe living on the north.* The famous Roger Aſchem, who was preceptor to Queen Elizabeth, and was a North-Trentian, condeſcended to write a book to vindicate the dignity of the northern counties in England from the abuſe of their ſouthern neighbours. ---We are ſomewhat at a loſs, at this day, to account for the diſputes, and even the hoſtilities, that prevailed a few centuries ago, between the people on this ſide and beyond Trent. The time will come, when we will in like manner wonder at the animoſities that ſtill take place, in ſome degree, among the vulgar, on this ſide and beyond the Tweed.

That the people of England and Scotland may be ſtill more effectually united, I would propoſe, that in all the ſheriffs courts in Great Britain, trials ſhould be determined by

* It is to the divided ſtate of the country, in former times, that we are to trace the practice of appointing certain officers on this ſide and beyond Trent.

by juries: and that the Biſhop of Durham ſhould be the Dioceſan of all the qualified Epiſcopalians in Scotland. It were alſo to be wiſhed, that the Royal Burghs were reſtored to their original freedom of conſtitution, by which the inhabitants enjoyed, as they ought, the right of chuſing their own magiſtrates, and demanding an account of the common revenue or eſtate. A Committee has been appointed by a great number of the Royal Burghs, for the purpoſe of urging their juſt claims at the tribunal of the nation, and the bar of the public, where there is not a doubt, if they proceed with the ſame temper, prudence, and perſeverance which have hitherto marked their conduct, but they will meet with ſucceſs. Farther ſtill, it were to be wiſhed, though not *yet* to be expected, that the right of voting in the election of repreſentatives in parliament were extended, as in England, to all who poſſeſs freeholds of forty ſhillings annual rent.

rent. I ſay not *yet* to be expected, becauſe, it is not improbable, that this may one day be effected by the progreſſive and mutual influence of induſtry, wealth, and a ſpirit of liberty, which may break entails, ſplit ariſtocratical domains into a thouſand pieces, and aſſert the rights of freemen. If this ſhall not be the caſe, the political importance of the people of Scotland, inſtead of being increaſed, muſt be diminiſhed; for there is nothing human that is abſolutely ſtationary. But there is a ſpirit in Scotland, at the preſent moment, that preſages a brighter proſpect, and which may repay to the ſiſter kingdom, and that, perhaps, in a time of need, the generous fire which was kindled by her laws and examples.

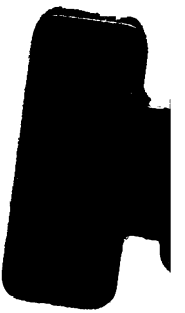
At the ſame time that the Anglo-Saxons took poſſeſſion of England, and the Scots of Caledonia, that is, the middle of the fifth century, the Franks, croſſing the Rhine, eſtabliſhed themſelves in France, the Burgundians ſeized Burgundy, Savoy, and Dauphinè;

phinè; the Goths, that diviſion of Old Gaul which was diſtinguiſhed by the name of Aquitania; the Hunni, the reſt of Gaul, Hungary, and other places; and the Vandals, Africa, Italy, and Rome itſelf. All theſe nations poſſeſſed, at that time, ſimilar forms of government, and equal degrees of freedom. But, it is in Great Britain only, with the Low Countries, that any lively veſtiges of the freedom, introduced by thoſe barbarians, are now to be found. France, the freeſt of all European countries, maintained its civil liberties for a period of eleven hundred years; but at laſt ſunk into ſlavery, the uſual fate of nations, towards the end of the fifteenth century. Theſe things naturally excite anxiety and alarm, nd teach a leſſon of vigilance and circumſpection.

If any of the foregoing obſervations may be deemed in any degree uſeful or inſtructive, it will be matter of great ſatisfaction to the Author, whoſe principal intention, in taking

taking the liberty of publiſhing them, is, to induce men of learning and genius, of property and patriotic ſpirit, to viſit a part of this iſland, which has hitherto been too much neglected, and where there is an ample field for improvement.

Expanded and cultivated minds may, by ocular demonſtration, be convinced of the truth of this aſſertion: and while they are preſerving health by exerciſe, and receiving pleaſure from the beautiful and romantic ſcenery which will daily be preſented to their view, they may derive the firſt of all gratifications, that of giving additional ſtability to the united kingdom of Great Britain, by promoting agriculture, encouraging its manufactories and fiſheries, and, by emancipating a great part of the inhabitants of this iſland from ſloth and idleneſs, make them active and uſeful members of ſociety.

F I N I S.

APR 10 '947